Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

August 19, 1957

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REAGENT FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 172 No. 8 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. August 19, 1957

RETIRING FROM DOW: Frederick A. Koch, special assistant to the general sales manager of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., who will retire before the end of this year. Mr. Koch has served in various sales capacities in the eastern part of the country, and has been located in Dow's New York office. He plans to maintain his connections with the industry by serving as a consultant with Dow following his retirement.

Victor Buys Assets Of Federal Chemical

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, has bought the phosphate ore washing plant and plant site, and 2,700 acres of phosphate lands owned by Federal Chemical Company, near Mount Pleasant, Tenn. In announcing the acquisition, president Rothe Weigel of Victor said:

"The land acquired from Federal contains large reserves of phosphate rock, and with the reserves the company already owns, we are assured of a supply of raw material for our Mount Pleasant electric furnace phosphorus plant for many years to come.

"Included in the purchase is the phosphate rock washing plant of Federal adjoining Victor's present Globe phosphate washing plant. The locations of these p'ants, so close together, will make possible the integration of some of the Federal facilities with the Globe installation.

"The purchase is another step in a planned strengthening of Victor's long range position in the phosphate industry."

Potash Lease Award Goes To Nat'l Potash Company

A bid of $1,867,340 by the National Potash Company, New York, has been accepted by the Department of the Interior for the leasing of 1,840 acres of potash-bearing land in Eddy County, New Mexico.

The National Potash bid was the highest of five offers received at a bid opening conducted last month in Washington, D. C., by the Bureau of Land Management. The second highest bidder was Duval Sulphur & Potash Company, Houston, Tex., with an offer of $1,012,345.75.

The leasing area is located about fifteen miles northeast of Carlsbad, N. M. In addition to the cash bonus, National Potash will be required to pay a 7½ percent royalty to the government.

Peanut Support Price Established by USDA

Department of Agriculture last week set price supports for 1957-crop peanuts at a national level of $221.40 per ton, average grade.

This national average support level, which is 81.4 percent of the August 1 parity price of 13.6 cents per pound, is the same as the "minimum pre-planting" support price announced in February, and also the same as the interim support price announced earlier this month.

Drug Companies Are Fretting For Fear Secrets Might Get Out As a Result of Proposed Law

Drug companies are worried about a bill that, they say, opens government files to anyone interested in their valuable trade secrets. The legislation (HR 2767), introduced by Rep. John E. Moss, jr., of California, would prohibit any federal officer or agency from "withholding information from the public or limiting the availability of records to the public." The measure, which amends a section of the US Code, has received considerable vocal support from newspaper editors and publishers.

What pharmaceutical firms are concerned about is that in their dealings with the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institutes of Health and the Public Health Service they must divulge a great deal of secret information which would now be fair game for inquisitive eyes.

Full Dossiers Provided

In submitting new drug applications, they point out, they go to great lengths to provide FDA with full dossiers on their new pharmaceutical products. In the past, they say, they have had no reason to feel insecure as FDA has been meticulous in respecting the confidential nature of the data submitted.

Now, however, they think the agency may have its hands tied by the Moss bill, unless suitable safeguards are provided in the legislation.

American Drug Manufacturers Association has written to the house committee on government operations, which is considering the bill, for a chance to be heard. The committee held a one-day hearing last month at which time the Department of Health, Education and Welfare submitted a written statement saying that it had no experience with the section of the US Code covered by the Moss legislation.

Those wise in the ways of Washington officialdom regard this maneuver by HEW as an effort to sidestep a ticklish issue. On the one hand, it is pointed out, the department's relations with the drug industry have been amicable.

While HEW itself might feel that there is no danger and that other statutes af-

—Continued on page 43

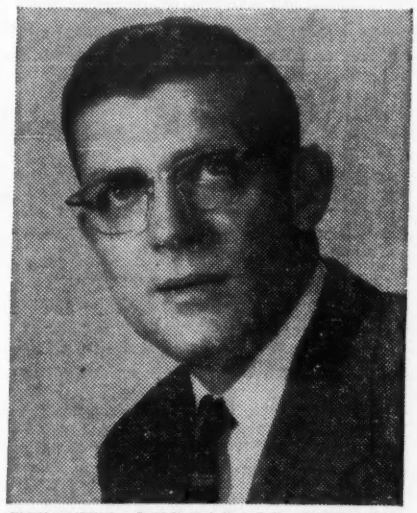
Phosphate Land Ceiling Bill Is Before Eisenhower

The ceiling on the acreage of phosphate lands in the public domain which may be held in a single state would be lifted under legislation recently passed by congress and now before the President for his signature.

Under the existing law the maximum acreage of phosphate lands that may be leased to a single lease-holder is 10,240 acres, but not more than 5,120 acres may be in a single state.

Senate bill 334 just passed by both the senate and house and sent to the President eliminates the reference in existing law to maximum holdings in a single state so that it will be possible to lease 10,240 acres of the lands in one state.

This is expected to remove the advantage that some lease-holders now have who have facilities close to the state border and hold large areas of the phosphate lands on both sides of the border.



PETROLEUM CHEMICALS APPOINTEE: Thomas M. O'Neil, jr., named general manager of sales for Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., New Orleans, La.

Stepan Purchases Minol Laboratories

Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago, has bought Ninol Laboratories, Inc., also of Chicago, and the properties in which the latter conducts its business, for approximately $2 million.

The announcement was made in a joint statement by Alfred C. Stepan, jr., president and founder of Stepan Chemical, and Jerome Kritchevsky, president of Ninol. Both firms are manufacturers of synthetic detergent raw materials. The acquisition of Ninol will increase the present annual sales of Stepan to approximately $16 million, Mr. Stepan stated.

This acquisition makes the Stepan firm

—Continued on page 43

Lead, Zinc Duty Rise Of Flat 3 Cents Voted

The senate finance committee pulled a surprise out of its legislative hat last week on the lead and zinc tariff. Voting 11-2, it approved a flat increase to 3 cents a pound in the import duty on the two metals.

The present tariff on lead pigs is 1-1/16 cents per pound, while the duty now on zinc is 7/10 cent a pound. The administration formerly plumped for a boost in the duty on the two metals, but it favored a sliding-scale formula instead of a straight increase.

A bill proposing this sliding-scale idea is now before the house ways and means committee, but Rep. Jere Cooper, chairman, has not indicated when it will be acted upon.

Inco's Shadow Makes US Glad It's In Nickel

Because International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., casts such a large shadow over the entire field and is likely to do so well into the future, the government will have "to participate in nickel industry affairs" for a long time to come.

Such is the view of Attorney General Herbert Brownell, jr., who reported to the President and congress last week that the US must continue its role in the market until it achieves its goal of "increasing competition with a resulting decline in Inco's present control over nickel supply."

Government's Role Explained

Government efforts to expand this nation's supply of nickel "have resulted in significant contributions to the creations of truly competitive status in this industry," he says.

In 1950—when the Korean War started—this country had to look to Inco for more than 95 percent of its primary nickel. "At present," Mr. Brownell notes, "it's [Inco's] share has decreased to about 66 percent and, with the presently planned expansion of the industry, its 1961 share may be less than 60 percent."

Although Inco will have an increasingly smaller cut of the US nickel market, the Attorney General feels that the firm will continue to have a dominant position.

"Prior to 1950, aside from the World War II period," he points out, "there was only one other producer of available US supply, and that minor company operated at a serious economic disadvantage. Defense efforts have brought into production four new companies.

"One of these, Nicaro, the government-owned plant, is now a reasonably profitable concern and the second largest nickel producer. National Lead [Company] has successfully solved technological problems and is engaging in production, although its capacity is small.

"Of the other two," Mr. Brownell believes, "the Sheritt Gordon [Mines, Ltd.], development promises a real possibility of aggressive competition even without the stimulation of defense needs, and the Hanna [Coal & Ore Corporation] operation in Oregon, while more doubtful, offers at least the possibility of developing into an operation which can survive the end of defense subsidization.

"Of course," he goes on to say, "the large expansion of Falconbridge [Nickel Mines, Ltd.] is a significant contribution

—Continued on page 66

Magnesium Plant Auction Is Set for December 12

General Service Administration has picked December 12 to auction off its $14 million magnesium plant at Painesville, Ohio. The sale will take place at the plant site, and Samuel L. Winternitz, Chicago auctioneer, has been chosen to wield the hammer.

GSA last month withdrew invitations for sealed bids on the plant, deciding that the government would do better at a public auction. At a bid sale earlier this year, GSA received and rejected two offers for the facility.

The agency, unlike its usual practise, refused to dicker with either of the bidders for a better price, contending that the offers were too low to furnish any real basis for negotiations.

The government rarely resorts to public auction to dispose of its surplus plants. The last time it was done, GSA said it got some $500,000 more for the installation than it felt it could have obtained otherwise.

Booty Resineers Sold To American-Marietta

Booty Resineers, Inc., Newark, Ohio, through an exchange of shares, has joined forces with American-Marietta Company, Chicago.

The new Booty Resineers division gives American-Marietta additional markets within several growing industries through manufacture of synthetic resin adhesives, laminating and molding resins, mineral wool binders, foundry core binders, textile finishes and plastic coating compounds.

Vanadium Pentoxide Seen Effective Curb for Smog

Ford Motor Company researchers are claiming a major victory in the fight against smog. They believe that in vanadium pentoxide they have found a chemical which will clean up most of the exhaust gas from automobiles.

According to chemists of the Detroit, Mich., auto firm, vanadium pentoxide eliminated more than four-fifths of the unused hydrocarbons during 100 hours of laboratory tests with a single cylinder engine. These tests, they point out, are the equivalent of about 4,000 miles of actual driving.

In the Ford tests, exhaust gases were screened through the chemical in a container placed in the engine's exhaust manifold.

Eugene F. Hill, manager of Ford's chemistry department, regards vanadium pentoxide catalyst as "economically attractive," basing this view on the fact that it is a uranium byproduct.

He also reports that it is much less affected by lead in automotive fuels than other catalysts. However, he notes that it still does not have as long an efficient life expectancy as desired.

Work to increase the life expectancy of vanadium pentoxide is now going on, he says.

Meanwhile, Ford has also scored on another anti-smog front, having developed a hydrocarbon integrator, described by the firm's engineers as a device that instantaneously measures hydrocarbon emission from the exhaust of an automobile under any driving conditions.

Polio Vaccine Price Fixing Evidence Is Compiled by House

A house committee believes it has found evidence of a price fixing conspiracy in Salk polio vaccine and wants the Department of Justice to expand its vaccine investigation to include the sale of other drugs and hospital supplies to the government. In a report issued last week, the house committee on government operations singled out Department of Health, Education and Welfare for criticism, charging that HEW "did not exercise a proper regard for economy and efficiency" in its handling of the nation's polio vaccine program.

ROCHE PRODUCT CHIEF: John Lloyd Huck, jr., promoted to director of product development for Roche Laboratories, a division of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.

The report, which is the outgrowth of a probe by a subcommittee headed by Rep. L. H. Fountain of North Carolina, points out that a price conspiracy is indicated by the fact that hundreds of identical bids—within a fraction of a cent—were received on polio vaccine by federal and state agencies.

Prices Unusually Stable

"Polio vaccine prices exhibited an unusual resistance to the law of supply and demand," the committee comments.

The five drug firms which supplied the vaccine are: Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis; Merck Sharp & Dohme Division of Merck & Co., Philadelphia, and Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia.

In criticizing HEW, the committee points out that the Public Health Service paid twice as much for polio vaccine as did the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

It also notes that the agency received no quantity discount although the government contracted for millions of dollars worth of vaccine.

Furthermore, it says, the government made no serious attempt to encourage competition between the vaccine producers before the committee started looking into the matter. Also, it claims that HEW made no legitimate effort to find out how much the vaccine cost to produce.

The committee goes on to charge HEW and PHS with being lax in not guarding against possible antitrust violations.

The Justice department's grand jury probe of polio vaccine prices resumes September 17 at Trenton, N. J.

Medicinals in 1956 No Drug on Market

Medicinals were no drug on the market in 1956, according to the Tariff Commission, which points out that output in bulk was 89.3 million pounds, or 13.5 percent more than the 78.7 figure reported for the previous year.

The report, which is the thirteenth in a series on production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals, points out that sales in 1956 totaled 73.1 million pounds, valued at $503 million, compared with sales in 1955 of 68.5 million pounds, valued at $465 million—an increase of 6.7

—Continued on page 44

DuPont Preparing to Cut Its Listings on Nylon Resin

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will reduce the price of its "Zytel" nylon resins September 16. An over-all decrease in price of approximately 10 percent will apply to all formulations of nylon molding powders.

Individual prices depend on quantity ordered and type of resin. "Zytel" 101, the general-purpose molding powder, for

—Continued on page 71

BHT Price Schedules Announced by Hercules

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced a new price schedule for its "Dalpac BHT" (butylated hydroxytoluene) antioxidants, which includes a 7 cents a pound reduction for the feed grade product.

The complete price schedule on high purity crystalline food grade BHT in 125-pound drums, and 95 percent finely ground feed grade BHT in 50-pound drums is as follows: "Dalpac FG" (food grade, crystals), $1.24 per pound delivered, and "Dalpac FG95" (food grade, fine grind), $1.17 per pound delivered.

The price of "Dalpac FG95" to vitamin premix distributors was announced as $1.05 in truckload or carload quantities, and $1.07 for less carload or less truckload orders.

The Week's Price Changes

Quinine Sulfate, Black and White Pepper, Dammar Gum Rise. Cokeoven Toluene, Vitamin B-12, Red Pepper Lower.

Prices Advanced

Almond oil, sweet, 5c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cassia, C grades, ¼c per lb. (p. 58).
Celeryseed, Indian, 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Dammar gum, East India, black, bold, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
unscraped, 1c. per lb.
nubs and chips, ¾c. per lb.
Dillweed oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 58).
Eucalyptus oil, 70 to 80%, 3c. per lb. (p. 58).
Fishmeal, $2 per ton (p. 49).
Fishscrap, $3 per ton (p. 49).
Lard, cash, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 64).
Lime oil, expressed W. I., 25c. per lb. (p. 58).
Linseed meal, 50c. to $1 per ton (p. 64).
Mace oil, $1 per lb. (p. 58).
Nutmeg oil, E. I., 50c. per lb. (p. 58).
Peanut meal, $1 per ton (p. 64).
Pepper, black, ½c. to ¾c. per lb. (p. 58).
White, 1c. per lb.
Quinine sulfate, 2c. per oz. (p. 53).
Soybean meal, $2.50 per ton (p. 64).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 64).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian,, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Copper hydrate, ¼c. per lb. (p. 39).
Copper oxide, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
Garlic oil, dom., 50c. per oz. (p. 58).
Imp., 25c. per oz.
Guaiacwood oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 58).
Isobornyl acetate, 5c. per lb. (p. 58).
Lobelia herb, 25c. per lb. (p. 53).
Lauric acid, 3c. to 3¾c. per lb. (p. 64).
Mercury, $2 per flask (p. 39).
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal. (p. 46).
New York, 1c. per gal.
Paprikas, 2c. to 4c. per lb. (p. 58).
Pepper, red, African, hot, 9c. per lb. (p. 58).
Poppyseeds, 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Pimentoleaf oil, 30c. per lb. (p. 58).
Sassafras oil, nat., 10c. per lb. (p. 58).
Silver, ¼c. per oz (p. 39).
Sodium silicofluoride, 1c. per lb. (p. 39).
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Vitamin B_{12}, crystalline, $30 per gram (p. 53).
Oral solids, $10 per gram.
Triturations, $41 per gram.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Aug. 16, 1957	Aug. 9, 1957	Aug. 17, 1956
110.36	110.32	108.97

Concannon (Mr. Chemicals) Dead

Charles C. Concannon, the "Mr. Chemicals" of the federal government, died August 9 in Boston. He was sixty-eight years old. Organizer of the chemical division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1922, Mr. Concannon served as its chief for twenty-eight years. On his retirement last February due to ill health, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks wrote:

"It is with deep regret that I learn of your retirement from government service necessitated by reasons of ill health.

"The department was privileged and honored to have you organize one of the largest and most important industry divisions in this department and to nurture and guide its destiny since 1922, when you were appointed chief by the Honorable Herbert Hoover. In recent years, your advice on both domestic and international affairs have been of invaluable help and guidance to the activities of the department.

"By virtue of your long and meritorious service in this department in behalf of your country and the great chemical industry, you have truly earned the respect and admiration of your associates. Many of your acquaintances and friends inside the industry and out, all over the world, are prone to refer to you as the "Mr.

—Continued on page 62

NEW JERSEY ZINC PROMOTEE: Clyde A. Berger, promoted to the position of pigment development manager by New Jersey Zinc Company, New York.

Vitamin B-12 Quotations Are Cut Sharply by Merck

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has reduced prices on its vitamin B-12 products up to 15 percent. Cyanocobalamin USP (crystalline vitamin B-12) has been lowered from $245 to $215 per gram in bulk.

Triturations (0.1 percent) of Cyanocobalamin USP (crystalline vitamin B-12) have been lowered from $288 to $247 per kilo. Cobalamin concentrate NF has been reduced from $185 to $175 per gram, vitamin B-12 activity, for oral preparations.

Mineral Lease Act Changed

President Eisenhower last week signed into law a bill amending the mineral leasing act so as to promote the development of phosphate on the public domain.

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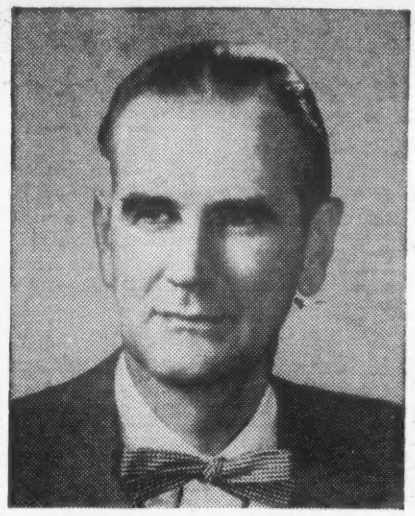
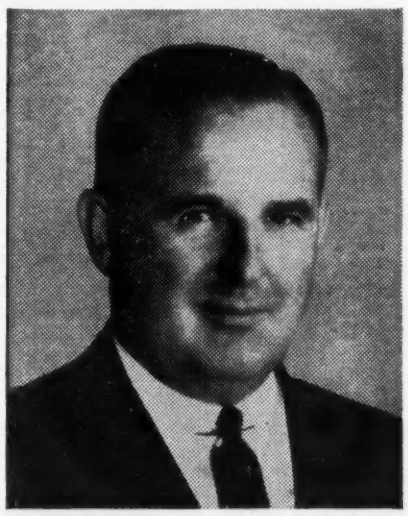


LEVER STAFF CHANGES: Gary G. Grant (left) appointed to the newly-created position of technical advisor for Lever Brothers, New York. He will be concerned with long-range production planning. James W. Flynn (right) succeeds Mr. Grant as manufacturing division general manager. He was formerly manufacturing production manager for the firm.

Phosgene, World War I Killer, Converted to Carbon Tetrachloride

The poison gas that rolled in deadly clouds over the western front in World War I has been converted to useful purposes by industry. Two scientists, one British and the other American, have found a way to make carbon tetrachloride from phosgene gas (carbonyl chloride) which was used by both the Allies and the Germans with varying success on the battlefields in northern France. The scientists claim they are able to make other halogenated methanes as well as carbon tet, from phosgene and other poisonous gases.



UNION CARBIDE UNIT V.P.: George E. Drake, named vice-president in charge of sales for Electro Metallurgical Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

The researchers working on the project are Dr. R. N. Haszeldine, of the University Chemical Laboratory, Cambridge, England, and Hyman Iserson, of Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia.

New Chemical Reactions

The process involved in making carbon tetrachloride and other chemicals from phosgene are said by their developers to involve chemical reactions not previously reported.

Mr. Iserson said that there were both advantages and disadvantages to the new process for producing carbon tet:

Advantages include commercial availability of phosgene and carbon monoxide starting materials.

Disadvantages include high temperatures and pressures needed in the process.

According to Mr. Iserson the latter could be offset by the low cost and handling ease of the starting materials.

However, Mr. Iserson pointed out, one stage of production is difficult because it involves the use of highly reactive phosphorus. He said that the phosphorus needed has been reduced, eliminating a disadvantage in the process.

Pennsalt officials reported that the work so far has been encouraging, but that research is still in its early stages, and a great deal remains to be done.

DuPont Will Close Toledo Sulfuric Unit

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has decided to shut down its sulfuric acid plant at Toledo, Ohio, by the end of 1957. W. A. Simon, works manager at Toledo for the Wilmington, Del., firm, made the announcement, explaining that the Toledo plant has become obsolete.

The facility was built in 1926. It will be replaced by a modern unit now under construction at Ecorse, Mich. The unit now going up at Ecorse will also replace another sulfuric plant at that site which has been obsoleted.

The new Ecorse acid plant will have substantially more capacity than the present two plants, and is nearer the company's principal markets, Mr. Simon said.

The Michigan location is expected to provide a continuous acid supply for duPont's sulfuric customers in the Toledo area.

Antibiotic Makers Asked For an Ante of $50,000

Major producers of antibiotics are being asked to get up an ante of $50,000 to finance an exhibit at the Universal and International Exhibition, to be held next year in Brussels, Belgium.

The exhibit on antibiotics will be located in an International Science Pavilion, which will have displays in four classes from sixteen nations. The four classes are: The atom, the molecule, the crystal and the living cell. The antibiotics exhibit will be part of the molecule class.

Aim of the science exhibition is to stress the internationality of science and the in-

—Continued on page 48

Asiatic Influenza Vaccine Dole On Voluntary Interstate Basis Is Urged by Surgeon General

Public Health Service last week proposed to the six licensed producers making it a voluntary interstate allocation system for the distribution of Asiatic strain influenza vaccine. Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney said the purpose of the system would be to assure "an equitable availability of vaccine supplies throughout all parts of the country." He added that several of the firms have already informally indicated a willingness to go along with the plan so long as the vaccine situation remains in short supply.

The proposed voluntary system would be patterned along the following lines:

- Each state would be entitled to shipments of vaccine produced by each manufacturer equal to the percentage which that state's population bears to the total population of the United States.
- Out of each week's vaccine production, manufacturers would establish for each state a quota of vaccine equal to the state's percentage entitlement.
- Vaccine manufacturers would limit their sale of vaccine in each state to the quota established for that state.
- Manufacturers would report weekly to PHS the net amount of vaccine released for sale that week, and, on a state by state basis, the amount shipped into each state in terms of amounts shipped to public agencies and to other purchasers.
- PHS would maintain data from the states regarding the adequacies of available vaccine supplies under this system, and would recommend modifications in the quotas if it appeared that supplies were exceeding demand in some states.

Dr. Burney said that under this system PHS would not contemplate any allocation between public agency purchasers and commercial sales.

Earlier in the week, PHS released for military and civilian use the first four lots of flu vaccine made from the Asian strain virus.

The released vaccine, totaling 502,000 doses net, is the product of National Drug Company, Philadelphia, and Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y. National Drug supplied two of the lots amounting to 320,000 cubic centimeters, and Lederle provided the remaining 182,000 c.c.

In announcing the release, Dr. Burney said that additional vaccine from other

—Continued on page 41

Asiatic Flu Vaccine Placed On the Positive List by BFC

Bureau of Foreign Commerce last week placed Asiatic strain influenza vaccine on the positive list. To ship the vaccine to any destination abroad, an exporter now needs a validated license.

BFC said the action, taken on the advice of the Surgeon General, is aimed at safeguarding supplies of the vaccine, production of which is just getting under way. Supplies of the new vaccine are expected to be short in this country during the fall and winter months.

Production of the vaccine is in process abroad, and strains of Asiatic flu vaccine have been made available to other countries through the World Health Organization.

Pennsylvania Industrial Elects Four Vice-Presidents

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa., has announced the elections as vice-presidents of Jack L. Wilson, R. W. Ostermayer, jr., Dr. P. O. Powers, and L. J. Reizenstein. Along with vice-president F. W. Corkery and president R. W. Ostermayer, sr., they will constitute the executive staff.

Picco recently established, on a national basis, district offices and warehouses. Along with the new services and

—Continued on page 71

STERLING CANADIAN HEAD: Frederick A. Tilston, elected president of Sterling Drug Mfg., Ltd., Windsor, Ontario, Canada, a unit of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York.

Spencer Uses Method Of Fauser-Montecatini

The Spencer Chemical Company's new urea plant now under construction at Henderson, Ky., will utilize the Fauser-Montecatini process for urea manufacture.

According to Montecatini, this will be the third American plant to utilize the Fauser-Montecatini process to produce urea. Spencer is already successfully operating a urea plant at Vicksburg, Miss., and Shell Chemical Company is producing urea by the Fauser-Montecatini process at its plant in Ventura, Calif., the company reports.

The new Spencer facility at Henderson is reported to have a capacity of 100 tons per day. It will bring the number of Fauser-Montecatini plants all over the world to a total of sixty-five—twenty-five of which are designed for the production of urea. According to Montecatini spokesmen, no other process for the production of urea has had such similar widespread application.

Radioactive Chemicals Offered by New Firm

Nuclear Chemical Company has been organized with offices and laboratories in Chicago. The new firm will manufacture and supply organic compounds tagged with radioactive carbon, hydrogen, phosphorous, and sulfur.

Compounds in such categories as organic acids, alcohols, carbohydrates, fatty acids, amino acids, steroids, vitamins, antibiotics, enzymes, and others tagged with these radioactive isotopes will be produced.

Vulcan Set to Merge With Union Chemical

Acquisition of Union Chemical & Materials Corporation by Vulcan Materials Company has been approved by directors of both companies. The next move is up to the stockholders, who must approve.

Vulcan's board also approved acquisition of a Lambert Bros., Inc., Ralph E. Mills Company, Brooks Sand & Gravel Company, Wesco Paving Company, and a number of other companies affiliated with the foregoing.

Butyl, 'Coral' All-Synthetic Tires Made for Army

Two developments in synthetic rubber tires, which promise to make this country free of reliance on natural rubber supplies were announced last week. They are:

1. An all-butyl, heavy duty truck tire, which has been developed for the army by Esso Research & Engineering Company, New York, and Pennsylvania Tire Company, Mansfield, Ohio.

2. An all "Coral" truck tire, produced by Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, said by Firestone to be distinguished from butyl in that it possesses desirable qualities of natural rubber, and is said in some instances to be superior to the natural product.

Regarding the butyl tire, the army expects savings to accrue from the fact that the new synthetic tires do not deteriorate in storage. The new butyl tire is the outgrowth of three years of work by Esso and Pennsylvania Tire, both of which firms were under army ordnance contracts.

Ordnance tests, under cross-country and highway conditions, have shown butyl tires to be at least the equal of or superior to military tires now being manufactured.

Ordnance engineers said the tires, which use no natural rubber, "represent the closest approach yet to making this country entirely free of dependence on natural rubber for the defense of this country since they are made from a synthetic rubber available in commercial quantities."

The new tire is the size 9.00x20—the

—Continued on page 42

Practical help in formulating and marketing preparations based on

NOSCAPINE

formerly Narcotine

Clinical evidence continues to prove convincingly that Noscapine is a superior anti-tussive—highly effective, safe and non-addictive!

To encourage product development, NYQ offers these aids to pharmaceutical manufacturers:

ONLY ONE NAME TO USE

Noscapine is the generic name now officially recognized. Narcotine was dropped to avoid association with addiction-forming narcotics.

To simplify your purchasing and record-keeping, we will use only the single name, NOSCAPINE NYQ.

UP-TO-DATE SURVEY OF STATE REGULATIONS

Federal regulations permit 2 grains of Noscapine per ounce, fluid or avoirdupois, in preparations sold over-the-counter. Statement: "Warning: May be habit-forming" is not required. No Bureau of Narcotics purchase quota required. However, state regulations are confusing.

To clarify the situation, NYQ has compiled lists of states conforming to Federal requirements, those which do not and those which have legislation pending. These lists are kept current and we will be glad to send you a copy.

FORMULATIONS

NYQ can assist you in formulating a clear solution as well as dry compounds. In addition we are prepared to suggest flavors to mask the normally bitter taste of Noscapine.

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on Chemicals and Vitamins

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Gentlemen: Please send me suggested formulations for NOSCAPINE NYQ and the current listing of state regulations on over-the-counter sales.

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Association Meetings

Gordon Research Conferences of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, New London, New Hampden, and Meriden, N. H., August 19-23, August 26-30.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 14-16

American Chemical Society, national meeting, New York, September 8-13.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 21-22.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, December 8-11.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Netherland Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 30-October 2.

American Soybean Association, combined annual meeting with National Soybean Processors Association, Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., August 26-28.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 2-4.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 15-17.

Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 18-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 15.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, December 2-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 16-17.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., October 6-10.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30-31.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 4-6.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn., October 6-10

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 11-13.

Paint Industries Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., November 3-9.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 14.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry award dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 10.

Mint Crop Outlook This Year— Peppermint to Be off a Little Bit, Spearmint Perhaps 10 Percent

This year's mint crop will not come up to the 1956 totals, according to the latest word from the Crop Reporting Board. Peppermint production is expected to dip only slightly, but spearmint output is seen falling off by about 10 percent. Peppermint production is forecast at 2,317,000 pounds. While a bit under last year's record high output of 2,326,000 pounds, it is still 41 percent above average.

Spearmint production is forecast at 597,000 pounds. Although this is a 10 percent drop from last year, the board points out that the 1957 figure is approximately average.

Peppermint on Coast

In the important Pacific Coast area, peppermint harvest is expected to begin this week in eastern Washington. It is probably already under way in western Washington. Rust infestation is heavy in the latter section and many fields are becoming somewhat seedy. Stands are quite uniform but hay is shorter than usual in eastern Washington.

In Oregon, crop growth has generally been excellent. Flea beetle infestations are well controlled, and fields where wilt is becoming widespread are being harvested before the yield is affected.

Here, too, rust is becoming quite a factor in the important Marion-Linn County area. The peppermint harvest is starting early to keep ahead of the spread of this disease which has not yet reduced yields significantly.

In Indiana, harvest from a slightly increased peppermint acreage is expected to produce less than last year. Early harvesting is occurring to avoid damage from loopers and wilt. Yields have varied considerably between fields.

In Michigan, excessive moisture, worms, weeds and wilt have had an adverse effect on the peppermint crop causing yield prospects to be lower than last year. In Wisconsin, the peppermint crop has developed slowly due to cool weather in May and June.

As for spearmint, in Washington, where nearly 50 percent of the US production will be harvested, the condition is the best since production started in 1952. Stands are more uniform than last year. Hay is a little shorter but is well leafed out.

The spearmint harvest started the middle of last month and the season is well advanced. Low prices may curtail second cuttings.

In Indiana, early harvest of spearmint to avoid worm and wilt infestations has resulted in reduced yields. In Michigan, excessive moisture, worms and weeds have had an adverse effect and a wide range of spearmint yields is indicated.

WITCO SALES MANAGER: James Cunningham, who has been appointed sales manager of the newly-formed Witco Chemical Company of Canada, Ltd. Mr. Cunningham will headquarter in Toronto.

Fallout, Cancer, Heart Chemicals Studies to Highlight ACS Parley

The nature and hazards of radioactive fallout, chemical advances in the study of cancer and heart disease, and important new raw materials for the nation's industries will be discussed at the 132nd national meeting of the American Chemical Society in New York September 8 through 13. Fifteen thousand chemists and chemical engineers from all parts of the United States and several foreign countries will participate in the meeting, at which some 1,500 reports on scientific progress will be presented.

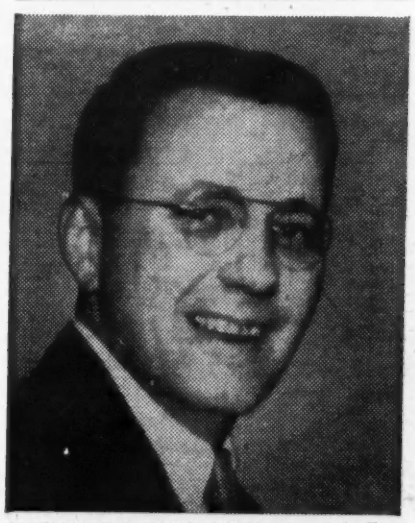
Chemical contributions in many other fields, such as food, agriculture, fuel, textiles, rubber, plastics and sanitation, will be described at more than 200 half-day sessions sponsored by the Society's twenty-two scientific and technical divisions.

Williams to Give Address

Dr. Roger J. Williams, president of the society and director of the biochemical institute of the University of Texas, will give his presidential address, entitled "Fiddlers' Dreams," at a general assembly on Monday evening, September 9, in the Manhattan Center. Winners of sixteen awards administered by the society, including thirteen prizes of $1,000 each, will be announced at that time.

The president of the Chemical Society of Japan, Dr. Yuzaburo Nagai, is one of the many distinguished scientists who will speak during the week. His topic will be

—*Continued on page 55*



UNGERER REGIONAL CHIEF: Joseph L. Fortescue, named manager in charge of sales and customer service in the Philadelphia office of Ungerer & Co., New York.

Potash Use Climbs, Farms the Big Users

Deliveries of potash for agricultural purposes in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii totaled 2,016,465 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 1,187,113 tons K_2O during the first six months of 1957, according to the American Potash Institute. This was an increase of nearly 7 percent in salts and K_2O over the same period in 1956.

Continental United States took 1,111,234 tons K_2O, Canada, 40,288 tons, Cuba 8,855 tons, Puerto Rico, 14,296 tons, and Hawaii, 12,440 tons K_2O. These figures include imports of 79,971 tons K_2O for the first five months of the year, a decrease of about 3 percent under last year.

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Carbide Names Head For Caribe Subsidiary

Charles H. Atwood has been appointed president of Union Carbide Caribe, Inc., a subsidiary of Union Carbide Corporation, New York. The appointment becomes effective September 1.

Union Carbide Caribe will operate the new petrochemicals plant under construction near Ponce, Puerto Rico, which will produce ethylene oxide and derivatives.

Scientist Shortage Real, MCA Publication Warns

The shortage of scientists and engineers "is no mirage." So says the Manufacturing Chemists Association in its latest issue of *Chemical News*.

MCA indicates that its statement is prompted by a number of recent reports "suggesting that there really isn't any shortage and that perhaps our children are being blackjacked into scientific careers."

The association notes that it has "reviewed about everything of consequence published on this subject in the last year," has talked to authorities in the field, and

—*Continued on page 66*

Southern Nitrogen Elects

M. G. Woodward has been elected a vice-president of Southern Nitrogen Company, Savannah, Ga. Mr. Woodward was previously treasurer and assistant secretary of the company and will continue to serve in these offices.

Chemical Business Up In Miscellaneous Field

Business in the miscellaneous chemicals field was good during 1956, says the Tariff Commission in its report on production and sales of miscellaneous synthetic organic chemicals.

The report, the fourteenth and last in a series, provides data on a group of heterogenous products such as solvents, paint driers, halogenated hydrocarbons, tanning materials, photographic chemicals, and other products, and on acyclic intermediates used in the manufacture of more finished products.

According to the report, the total output of miscellaneous chemicals in 1956 was 25.2 billion pounds, or 21.3 percent more than the output of 20.8 billion pounds reported for 1955. Sales in 1956 totaled 10.1 billion pounds, valued at $1.6 billion, an increase of 5.2 percent in terms

—*Continued on page 42*

Casein, Tanning Extract Bills Are Rolling in Senate

Bills suspending import duties on casein and tanning extracts were approved by the senate finance committee last week. Both measures have been passed by the house and need clearance by the full senate before the President can act on them.

The Byrnes bill (HR 38) cancels tariffs on casein until March 31, 1960. The duties being suspended by the bill amount to 2¾ cents a pound and have been in effect for nearly sixteen years under the terms of a trade pact with Argentina.

HR 2842 suspends for three years the import duties on tanning extracts used by the domestic tanning industry.

Antibiotics Losing Their Zip? VA Trying to Find Out

Veterans Administration is undertaking a study to determine to what extent antibiotic drugs are losing their effectiveness against certain infections. Six VA hospitals located in Atlanta, Ga.; Batavia, N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Manchester, N. H.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Washington, D. C., and the Canadian Department of Veteran Affairs are cooperating in the project.

Dr. Max Bovarnick, of the Brooklyn hospital, chairman, says it has been widely observed in many parts of the world that an increasing number of microbes is developing resistance to the antibiotics, such as penicillin, so that the drugs are no longer useful against infections which the germs cause.

The VA study will begin with one of the most important groups of these antibiotic-resistant microbes, the staphylococci, some of which cause infections in wounds and following surgery.

Since staphylococci are commonly present in the air, on objects in everyday use, and on the skin of humans, antibiotic-resistant staphylococcal infections could become a serious problem in all hospitals, VA points out.

The VA study will undertake to determine the magnitude of the problem in its own hospitals by a careful survey of all staphylococcus infections in the cooperating hospitals.

VA says it will seek to decrease the occurrence of staphylococcus infections by applying modern control and sterilizing technics to avenues of spread of the infection in hospitals, such as air, hospital personnel "carriers," bed linen, and instruments.

VA adds it will study factors that might lead to decrease in resistance of the infecting organisms to the drugs in order to restore the usefulness of these drugs.

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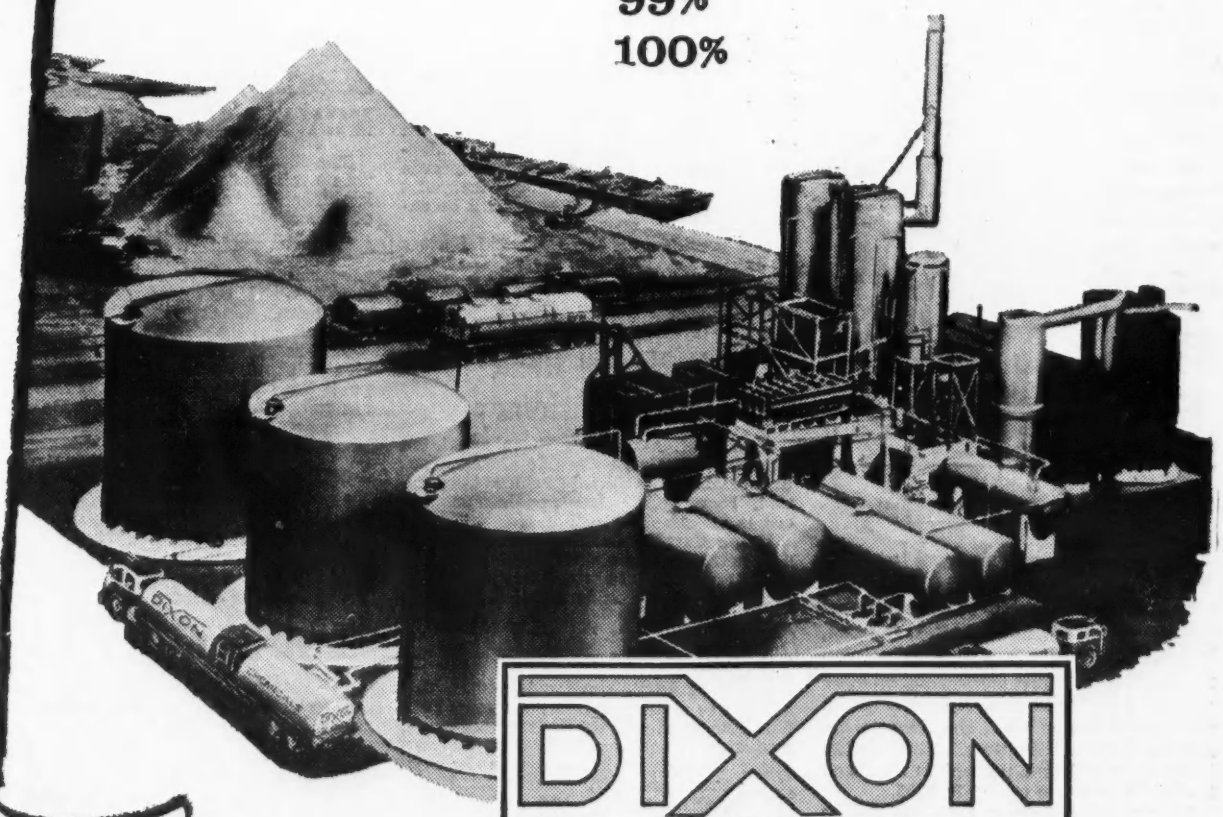
SULFURIC ACID GRADES

60°	20% Oleum
66°	25% Oleum
Electrolyte	40% Oleum
98%	65% Oleum
99%	
100%	



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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 16 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., c.l. lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .79 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd. 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.33 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58 - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald. ..... lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units gram, bots. gram.15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34¾- —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 9.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
flake ..... lb. 1.22 - 1.26
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
USP, sweet, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0473- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0550- .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works .. lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¾- .19¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .0335- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works.lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works.lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld ..lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. .lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .81½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ..ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .43 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.03 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. ... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .41 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium hypophosphate NF, dms. lb. 3.07 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb. 4.26 4.38

Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to all ton base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —

Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 -42.00
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb.14.50 - —
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Ex pentane, reg dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, l-pentanol (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb 1.00 1.25
Amyris oil, dms lb 1.25 - 1.55
Anethol, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - —
Tech., dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs lb. .19 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Anise aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms .97 - —
Annatto seed, Ecuador, Dominican, whole, bgs .19½- .20
Indian lb. .16 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74¼
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75¼
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms lb. .75 - .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida, cn. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in US funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —

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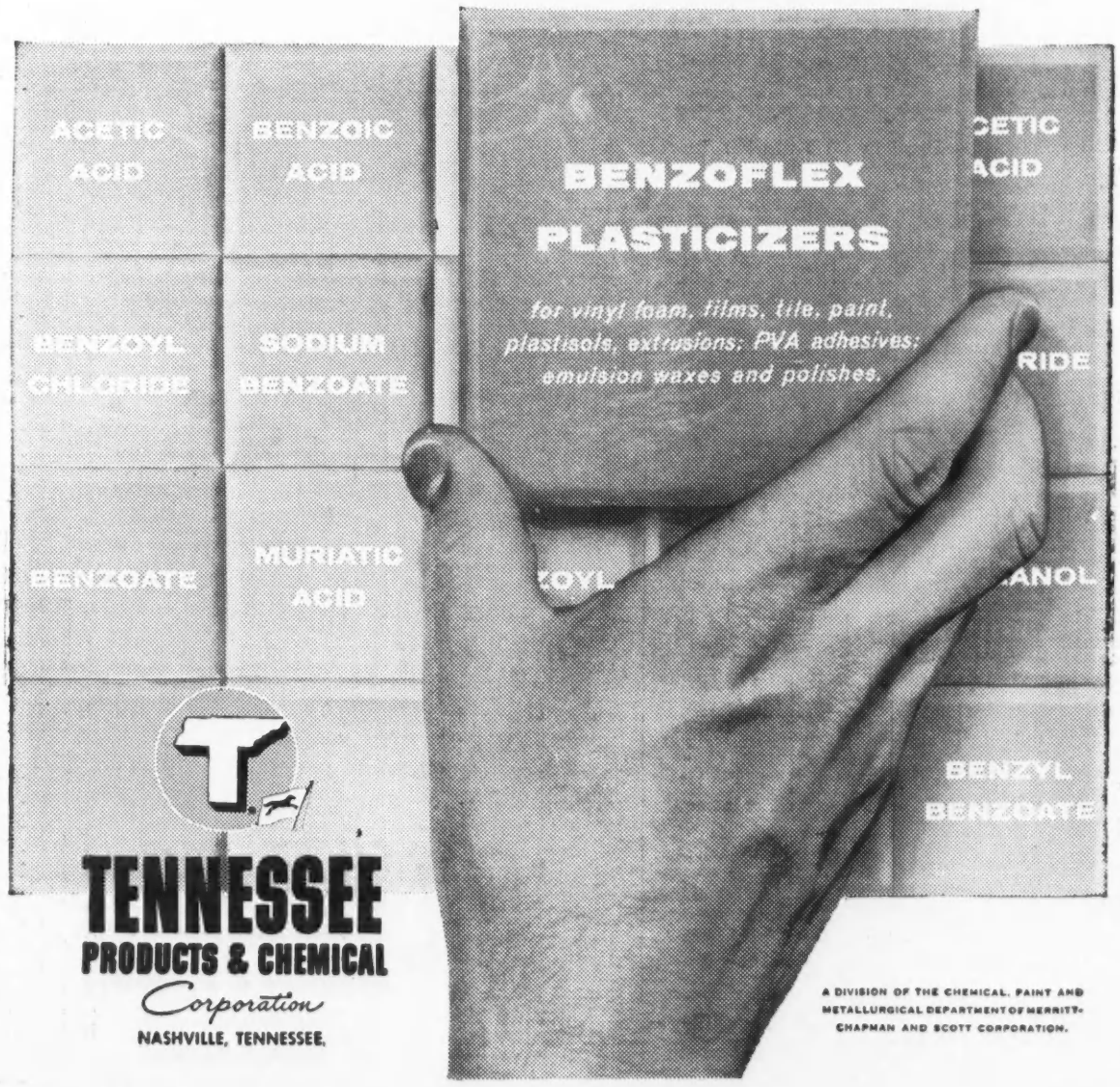

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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

A DIVISION OF THE CHEMICAL, PAINT AND METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT OF MERRITT-CHAPMAN AND SCOTT CORPORATION.

Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy	gal.	.09	—
emulsion tanks, tankwagon, refy,	gal.	.09½	—
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	21.00	—
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy	ton.	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	4.00	4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots	oz.	2.00	2.45
Avocado oil, cns	lb.	3.25	—

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units	50,000 units.	.63	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units,	50,000 units.	.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried bgs	lb.	1.35	1.45
Barberry root bark bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium NF dms	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip., bgs, c.l., works	ton.	106.50	—
bgs, smaller lots works	ton.	121.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms, works	lb.	.32	.41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	ton.	191.00	—
NF, cryst, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.22	—
Tech., cryst. bgs. c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	7.75	—
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald.	lb.	.33	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l. t.l. frt equald	ton.	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. t.l., frt. equald	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).			
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l. t.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
Barium oxide grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	275.00	—
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt. equald	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide dms, frt. equald.	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate ctns. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
Barium sulfate X-ray dms	lb.	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	95.00	—
dms., l.c.l. works	ton.	105.00	—
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	25.00	—
95-75%, bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	55.00	—
paper bgs., ex whse, New York	ton.	78.85	—
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	2.65	3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	6.75	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay oil, NF Puerto Rican 50-55%, cns	lb.	2.13	3.00
Puerto Rican 55-60%, cns	lb.	2.50	3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.85	2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs	lb.	.63	.65
Brazilian, bgs	lb.	.66	.68
Central American, bgs	lb.	.65	.67
Chilean, bgs	lb.	.66	.68
Refd., USP bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.78	.81
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.77	.80
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.71	.74
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns		.70	.73
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.35	.37
Belladonna root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
Imp., Italian white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	84.00	—
bgs., l-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	87.00	—
low gel. bgs 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	82.33	—
bgs., l-ton lots ex whse.	ton.	85.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys. works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.80	.86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
cbys., smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks	gal.	.36	.38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0075	.008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma	unit-lb.	.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0075	—
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma	unit-lb.	.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.20	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.45	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd	lb.	3.25	—
Benzocaine, dms	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.44	—
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.54	—
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.23	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys. 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.79	1.19
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms	lb.	.75	.90
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.47½	.49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms	lb.	.75	1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22½	.25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23½	.25½
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. in steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

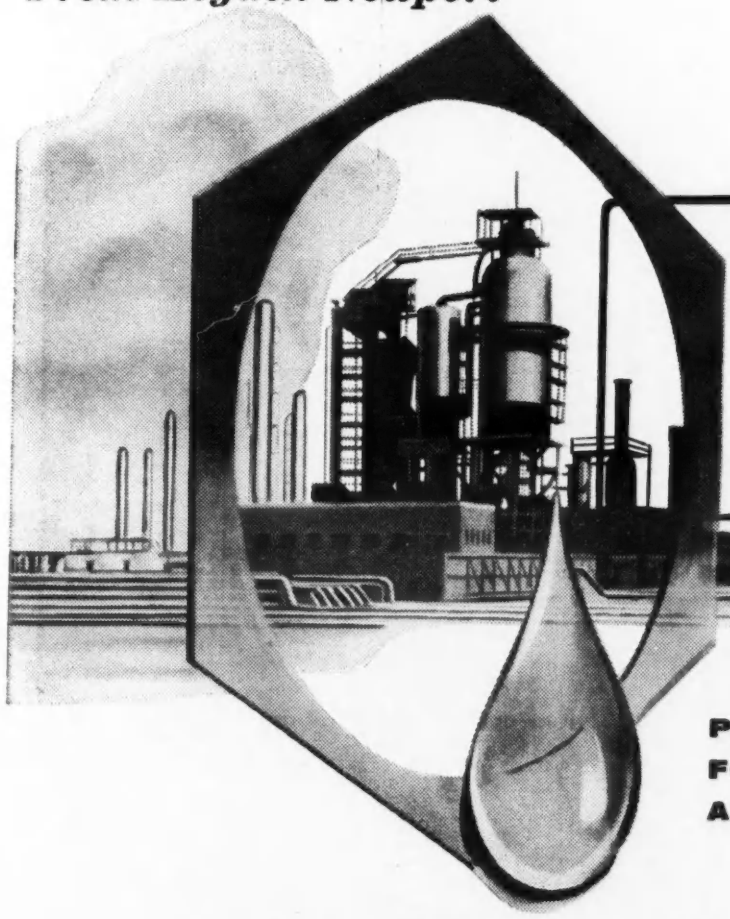
Benzyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.60	3.90
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works.	lb.	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, cns.	lb.	2.10	—
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate, bots.	lb	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots	lb.	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns.	lb.	35.00	36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	36.25
Bergamot oil, nat. NF Italian, cns.	lb.	10.25	12.25
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld	lb	3.00	—
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	1.60	—
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb	2.60	—
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).			
Biotin, cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil, crude cns.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb	1.75	—
Bismuth chloride, fars	lb.	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide dms.	lb.	4.65	—
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.10	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms.	lb	4.47	5.03
Bismuth oxychloride, dms.	lb.	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms	lb	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms	lb.	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.30¾	—
Blackberry root bark, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Black haw root bark, bls	lb	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls.	lb	.45	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	120.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse	ton.	155.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia,	unit-ton.	5.25	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago,	unit-ton	6.00	—
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l	lb.	.13	.14
bgs., t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
bgs., l.t.l.	lb.	.15½	.35¼
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.48	.50

From Heyden Newport



N.F. (F.F.C.)

As an odorant in soaps, hand lotions and other cosmetics and as an additive in flavoring compounds.

TECHNICAL

Useful for the synthesis of pharmaceuticals and organic chemicals.

PREFERRED SOURCE FOR HIGHEST PURITY AND UNIFORMITY

BENZALDEHYDE

When you process with Heyden Newport Benzaldehyde, you are assured of unsurpassed purity and uniformity in the characteristics you seek—chemical reactivity, volatility, odor and taste.

That's why leading cosmetic, aromatic and pharmaceutical producers rely on Heyden Newport as their basic source for this valuable intermediate.

For new product development, as well as for those now in commercial use, it will pay you to investigate the processing benefits of Benzaldehyde and its chlorinated derivatives, such as o-Chlorobenzaldehyde and p-Chlorobenzaldehyde.

Heyden Newport Benzaldehyde N.F. (F.F.C.) or Technical is shipped in 450 lb. stainless steel drums, 100 lb. glass carboys, and 40 lb. lined drums. Samples and technical data are available upon request.

4322

HEYDEN NEWPORT
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue • New York 17, New York

Where tradition meets tomorrow in chemical progress

HEYDEN NEWPORT

Blue Dyes—Caffeine

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, dms. ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.70
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood oil).
BON acid maroons pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E .. ton.60.00 - —
Bone oil, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
Borax, tech, anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis.ton.142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.74.00 - —
Tech., cryst., 99¼%, bgs., c.l., works ton.71.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.125.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.130.25 - —
gran., decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.38.50 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.53.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ..ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran., bgs., c.l., works.ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.128.50 -148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ..... ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.98.00 - —
99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.133.50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ..... ton.188.75 -208.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls ..... lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. ..... lb. 5.70 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .15 - .20
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. 1.30 - —

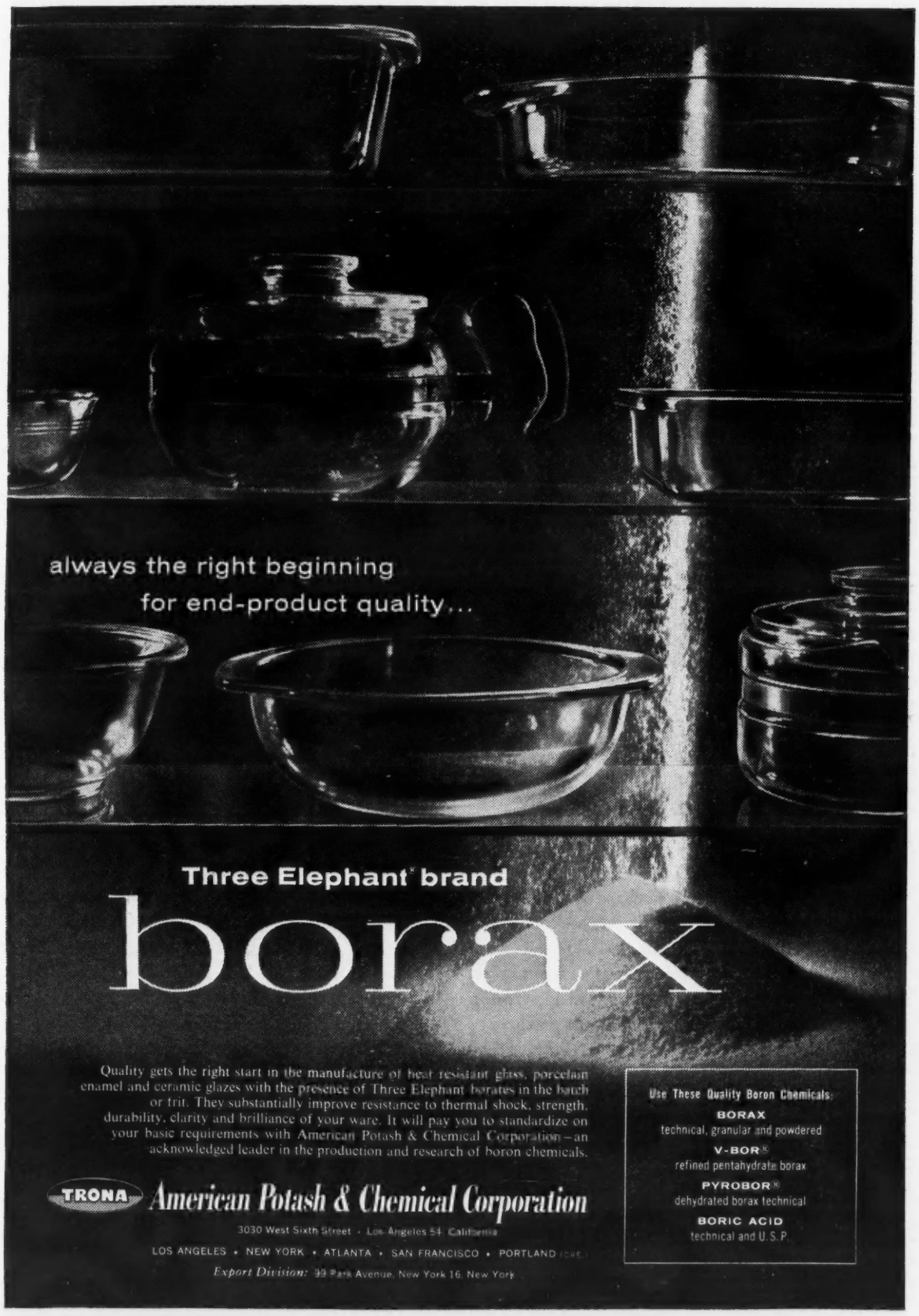
Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract refy. ..... lb. .14¾- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi ..... lb. .25¾- .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .26¾
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb, .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald .lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

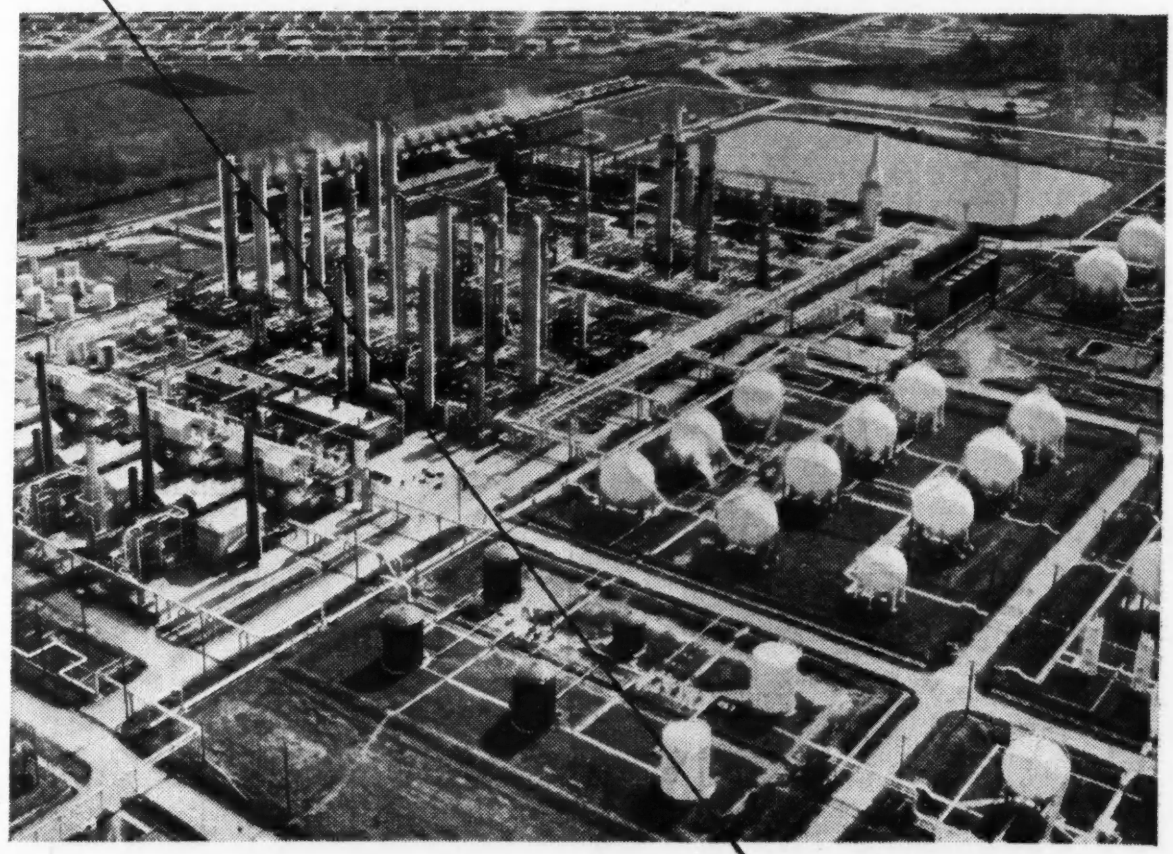
C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies .lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis .lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis .lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all snades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd .lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 2.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.85 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.15 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.45 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.93 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.05 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.18 - —
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.27 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.54 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.23 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.82 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.66 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.33 - —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more..lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.33 - —
West coast prices 3c. per pound higher.


always the right beginning
for end-product quality...
Three Elephant® brand
borax
Quality gets the right start in the manufacture of heat resistant glass, porcelain enamel and ceramic glazes with the presence of Three Elephant borates in the batch or frit. They substantially improve resistance to thermal shock, strength, durability, clarity and brilliance of your ware. It will pay you to standardize on your basic requirements with American Potash & Chemical Corporation—an acknowledged leader in the production and research of boron chemicals.
Use These Quality Boron Chemicals:
BORAX
technical, granular and powdered
V-BOR®
refined pentahydrate borax
PYROBOR®
dehydrated borax technical
BORIC ACID
technical and U.S.P.
TRONA
American Potash & Chemical Corporation
3030 West Sixth Street • Los Angeles 54, California
LOS ANGELES • NEW YORK • ATLANTA • SAN FRANCISCO • PORTLAND
Export Division: 99 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York

Cajeput oil, native, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calamine, USP, dms. ..... lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots. ..... lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram. .65 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, 6b dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .09 - .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF, 100 lbs or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —
Calcium carbonate nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton. 10.50 - —
chalk whiting 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - 18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton. 32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l. works ton. 37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton. 110.00 - 160.00
bgs. l.c.l., works ton. 120.00 - 175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton. 31.00 - —
Gran., purit., dms. lb .27 - —
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton. 37.80 - —
Calcium chloride, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms c.l., frt. equald ton. 29.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works frt equald ton. 36.00 - 73.00
USP, gran., dms lb .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½ - .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb. 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate AA, bbls., dms. lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd E of Rockies cs. 22.95 - 25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 30.80 - 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt adjusted gram. .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald. 100 lbs 8.50 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 79.55 - 83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald ton. 89.55 - 93.25
19% P, c.l., works, Tex. Cit ton. 76.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 99.50 - 104.50
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .33 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd., dms ..... lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .35
White, dms lb. .29 - —
Cananga oil, native, cns. ..... lb. 7.75 - 8.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 9.75 - —
Candelilla wax, crude bgs. lb. .63 - .65
Refd., bgs lb. .70 - .72
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. bxs. ..... lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capric acid, dms. ..... lb. .27 - .29
tanks ..... lb. .25 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks ..... lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. ..... lb. .27 - .29
tanks ..... lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .10½ - .11
Caraway oil, NF, cns. ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .074 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .1225 - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750 - —
bgs. c.l. works ..... lb. .0790 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0550 - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0450 - —
bgs. ctns., l.c.l. whse lb. .0850 - —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns. l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd. Metropolitan area ton. 73.00 - 115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .054 5 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. ..... lb. 43.00 - 48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.10 - —
Bleached, "B" ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs. ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs. ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .73
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots. lb. .82 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .74 - .76
Parnahyba, refd, pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 - 1.39
Parnahyba bgs. ton lots lb. 1.39 - 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .293 - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400-000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units .21 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .084 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .35 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 7.30 - —
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .35 - .36
New crop, bulk ..... lb. .31 - .33
Casein, dom edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible acid precip, 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .24¼ - .25
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .26 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. ..... lb. .19½ - —
"B" ..... lb. .18 - —
"C" ..... lb. .17 - —
Korintje "A" ..... lb. .19 - .19¼
"B" ..... lb. .18 - .18½
"C" ..... lb. .17 - —

Butadiene Capacity Now 200,000 tons/year



Here you see America's largest non-captive butadiene plant which can now produce 200,000 tons per year to meet the growing needs of the rubber, fiber and chemical industries.

Addition of new butane dehydrogenation units (top center of photo) and related equipment has materially increased both the capacity and flexibility of our Houston plant. A new fleet of tank cars and a modern Research Laboratory and Pilot Plant have also been added to our facilities.

Now Petro-Tex is in a better position than ever before to work with producers of end-products and intermediates in the plastics, fibers, coatings, films, adhesives, lattices and elastomers fields. We welcome discussion of your needs for butane-derived hydrocarbons.

PETRO-TEX CHEMICAL CORPORATION

HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

JOINTLY OWNED BY

FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY

Cassia Oil—Chrome Orange

Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).			
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil.	ton.	157.00	-160.00
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.29 -	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.30 -	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3060-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.3160-	—
tanks	lb.	.2860-	—
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.2910-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.3010-	—
tanks	lb.	.2900-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., tons lots	lb.	.3375-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.3575-	—
No. 1, dms., cl.	lb.	.2550-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2650-	—
tanks	lb.	.2350-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2475-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2575-	—
tanks	lb.	.2275-	—
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.3000-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.3100-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2700-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2800-	—
tanks	lb.	.2500-	—
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.22½-	—
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15¼ -	.15½
75%, dms., works	lb.	.20 -	.20½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.44¼ -	.46¼
split, dms	lb.	.37¼ -	.38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	45.50	Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	5.25	-30.00
Syn., cns.	lb	9.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb.	2.17½-	—
Resub., dms., works	lb.	4.29½-	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls.	lb.	.75 -	—
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).			
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).			
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.75	- 4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	- 1.75
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.28½-	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	—
Celery seed, oil, bots.	lb.	15.25 -	—
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E	lb.	.35 -	.45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595	- .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	- .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.585	- .595
50% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	- .555
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld	lb.	.55 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.57 -	—
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd	lb.	.30 -	—
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2 fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.44 -	—
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74 -	—
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	1.85	- 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.03	- 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	.65	- .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.68	- —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Roman, cs.	lb.	3.00	- —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots	lb.	225.00	- —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	.32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½-	.32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works.	lb.	.27 -	.50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).			
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).			
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	55.00	- —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	78.00	-80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	106.00	- —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	96.00	- —
25 lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	87.00	- —
40 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	84.00	- —
Pinewood, gran. bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	57.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South.	ton.	57.00	-67.00
Charcoal, pinewood, lump, bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	53.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South.	ton.	56.50	-71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South.	ton.	38.00	- —
bulk, t.l., works, South.	ton.	41.00	- —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.08½-	—
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.0959-	—
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	3.21	- —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).			
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21	- —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.00	- —
jars, 500-lb. lots	lb.	1.03	- —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.05	- —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls. works	lb.	.75	1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.65	- —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	.66	- —
Clarif., dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.69	- —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	.70	- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	- —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.70	- —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	- —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10¼-	—
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area	lb.	.11¾-	.13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs.		4.05	- —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		5.25	- —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		5.25	- —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		6.25	- —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½-	.25½
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.45	- —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld	lb.	.75	- —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.80	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73	- —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.65	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.67	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.63	- —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	- —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.05	- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.20	- —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis.	lb.	2.00	- —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.95	- —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.10	- —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	1.25	- —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works.	lb.	2.25	- —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	2.30	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.81	- —
Powd., dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.86	- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E	lb.	.80	- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	- —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots.	lb.	1.50	- —
Coml., cyls. 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	- —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	- —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0465-	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0515-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0415-	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.			
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	- 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	- 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	- 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.40	- .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	- .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41	- .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	- .46
Reduced color, 25%	lb.	.19	- .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	- —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

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Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —

Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 88¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31

Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —

Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½- —

Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 - —

Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken bgs lb. .35 - .40

Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75

Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.25 - —

Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 -70.00

Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns. dms lb.10.25 -10.90

Citral, bots., cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.65

Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.25
Java, cns. lb. 1.25 - —
Java-type, cns lb. .95 - 1.10

Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.30 - 5.35

Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00

Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton.27.00 -30.20

Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 - —
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works, ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00

Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .46 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .49 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.20
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½

Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 -42.00

Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton.40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.39.00 - —

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms., dlvd, lb. 1.10 - —

Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis lb. 4.90 - —

Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald with Chicago.

Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).

Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —

Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —

Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —

Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¾- —

Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb 2.00 - —

Cobalt naphthenate liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —

Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —

Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb 1.48 - —

Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb 1.43 - —

Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 - —

Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —

Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd.lb. .42 - —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —

Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —

Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 - —

Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .76 - .80

Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .13 - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .12½- —
Refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl lb. .19 - .19½
deodorized, dms., tax incl lb. .21 - .22

Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .23½- .25½
tanks lb. .21½- —
Dbl. dist., dms. lb. .24½- .26½
tanks lb. .22½- —

Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11¾- .11½

Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —

Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —

Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —

Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —

Codliver oil, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.55

Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22

Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 -35.50

Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —

Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .60 - —

Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —

Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .55 - —

Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16

Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —

Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .24 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .19½- .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17

Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 - .75

Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 2.50

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —

Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3235- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3385- —

Copper Chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42 - .42½

Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .28¼- .28¾

Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .36½- .37

Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- .4468

Copper cyanide, tech, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .698 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .708 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .728 - .748

Copper gluconate dms lb. 3.15 - 3.35

Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .49½- —

Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .28½- —

Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —

Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .29¼- .31¼

Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —

Copper oxide, black, bbls. 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .46¼- —

Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .47½- —

90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .45½- —

Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½

Copper quinolinolate, fib dms. lb. 4.25 4.50

Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —

Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —

Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .1195- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.45 -14.95

Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.21.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.22.25 - —

Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.26.20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.27.20 -30.20

Copper undecylenate, dms lb 2.75 - —

Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.167.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.162.50 - —

Coriander oil, USP, bots ton.12.50 -13.50

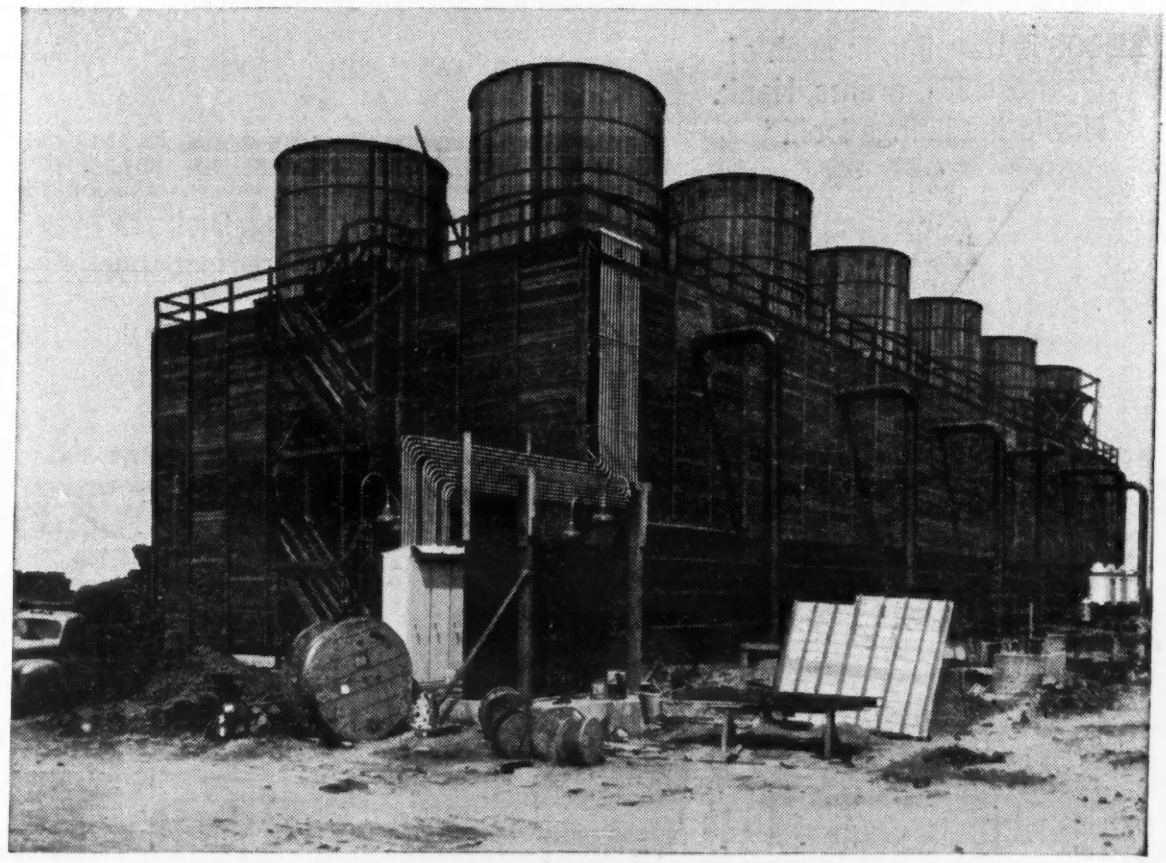
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .10 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .08¾- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb .08½ —

Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06⅞ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1866- .1900
tanks lb. .1666- —

Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —

Corn starch (see Starch, corn).

Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.57 - —



The time to stop corrosion is before it starts

Long before the first drop of water contacts metal in any large recirculating water system, steps should be taken to prevent corrosion.

Early in the design stage, plan on adding chromate inhibitors to recirculating water—from the moment operation starts. That way, clean metal stays clean. Delay, and the metal gets blanketed by rust and scale, which makes it difficult for any inhibitor to reach and protect the metal.

Chromates work two ways: they make waters non-corrosive while making metal surfaces corrosion-resistant. Chromates are inexpensive to use—they do their work at maintained concentrations of 100 to 400 parts per million. These inhibitors may be introduced either as sodium chromate or bichromate.

For literature on Mutual chromates in recirculating water systems, or in other applications, mail the coupon below.

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COMPANY _____
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CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

C2-3-1

Corn syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.30	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.45	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk	gram	3.50	3.55
Costus oil, bots.	oz	6.00	—
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis	ton	57.00	—
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.13⅛	—
Foots (soapstock) acid, 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05¾	—
tanks, Valley	lb.	.13	—
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.12⅝	.12¾
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.12¾	.12⅞
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.18½	.19
tanks	lb.	.16½	—
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.16¾	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼	—
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works	lb.	.03	.03¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	02¾	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	3.70	3.90
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.85	.90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium hitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys.,	lb.	3.05	3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24	—
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works,	gal.	.226	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.42	.44
dms., t.c.l. same basis	gal.	.53	.55
tanks same basis	gal.	.33	.35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms	lb.	1.60	1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.30	—
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works,	lb.	.0561	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460	—
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1625	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	—
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1775	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1825	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1775	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1825	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.2175	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2225	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	—
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16¾	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16¼	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15¾	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
m.p., 25° 28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14¾	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.49	—
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns	lb.	1.80	2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom. 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald,	gal.	1.10	—
50%, 204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald.	gal.	1.20	—
50%, 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	1.10	—
50%, 210° or above, non-resin grade, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	gal.	1.15	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald	gal.	1.19	1.20
tanks, frt. equald	gal.	1.00	—
Imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse	gal.	.95	—
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.80	—
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82	.84
tanks, same basis	gal.	.65	—
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.65	.72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.76	—
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.78	.80
tanks, same basis	gal.	.61	—
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.62	.67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.50	—
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	.25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs or more, works	lb.	.50	—
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		13.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		14.25	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.29	—
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs	lb	.70	—
Powd., cs	lb.	.85	—
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb	4.10	4.25
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb	.12	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb	.14	—
tanks, works	lb	.11	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.29½	—
Turkish, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Cumin oil, bots., cns	lb.	4.75	5.00
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.07½	—
Cyanamide, tertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton.	55.00	—
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works	unit-ton	2.75	—
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	75.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	96.00	—
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works	ton.	120.00	—
dms., t.c.l., works	ton.	140.00	—
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls	lb.	.90	1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.70	—
dms., t.c.l., works	gal.	.72	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.26½	—
dms., t.c.l., works, same basis.	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.24	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29	—
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
360-lb. dms., t.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.60	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.49	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	.47	—
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl.	48.00	—
6-oz. cyls., works	cyl.	12.00	—
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots.	gal.	.38	—
cyls. 100-gal. lots.	gal.	.37	—
cyls. 200-gal. lots	gal.	.36	—
Cypress oil, bots	lb.	5.30	—

D

2,4-D tech., bags, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
bgs., dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.42	—
2,4-D propyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, works	lb.	.42	—
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs	lb	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
E, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
East India, batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.13¾	.15
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb	08¼	.09¼
black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.15	.17
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.13	.14½
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.12¼	.13⅛
pale chips, bgs.	lb	.13	.15
nubs, bgs.	lb	.17¾	.20
Siam, cs	lb.	.36½	.40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.43	.47
No. 2, bgs.	lb	.32	.34
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.17	.19
seeds, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dandelion root, bls.	lb	.32	—
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
fib. dms., t.c.l., works	lb	.46	—
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.22	—
fib. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.23	—
Powdered DDT ¾c. per pound higher.			
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	38½	—
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
Perfume grade, bots	lb.	1.75	2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).			
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	49.50	—
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	58.00	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works	ton.	64.10	—
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l.	per ton.	69.50	—
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.			
Degras, common, bbls.	lb.	.10	.12
Neutral, bbls.	lb.	.21	.23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64½	.66
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68½	.77
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.48½	.50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			

"$2,000 is traveling in each of those J&L drums, Hank. How'd the linings look?"

"Everyone's as perfect as the sample we tested. Tell Sales to quit worrying, Dick... we'll get there in perfect shape."

LININGS THAT TALK YOUR LANGUAGE

- J&L specialists, backed up by modern research, are ready to consult on your toughest packaging problems.
- J&L, an integrated steel producer, controls container quality from start to finish.
- J&L steel containers provide engineered packaging for dependable transportation and safe storage.
- Precise fabrication and correct specification of fittings and closures.
- Prompt dependable delivery from nine plants.

Call your nearest J&L Container Division office for recommendations on your packaging problems. Or write direct to the Container Division, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

Jones & Laughlin STEEL ... a great name in steel

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.65½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70½-	.76½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.49½-	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.64	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.655	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.705	.765
tanks, same basis	gal.	.495	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.645	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.695	.795
tanks, same basis	gal.	.485	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—

For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tank cars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	24.00	25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	6.50	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.33	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.48	—
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.17	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.32	—
light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.07	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.22	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.91	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.06	—

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Dextrose, USP, dms.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.	lb.	4.55	5.20
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.89¾-	.90
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90¼-	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.88	—
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	30½-	—
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.30½-	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.32½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.66½-	.67
tanks, works	lb.	.64	.64½
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.65½-	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.55½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.24	—
Field grade, to vitamin premix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.03	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.07	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.91	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.95	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.86	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32	.33
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).			
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.12	.14½
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).			
2,2-dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.52	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.58¼-	.59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59¼-	.60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31½-	—
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.80	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.85	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).			
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.69¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.67	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.45
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	.30½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.31½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	.28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½-	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms	lb.	1.20	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots.	gram.	4.35	4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.32¾-	.34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26	.28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works	lb.	.14	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk,	gram.	.0850-	.0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms.	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs., afloat.	lb.	.15	.16
Nat., bgs.	lb.	.08	—

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate—D.D.V.P.

Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane—D.D.T.

Diethyl Toluamide—D.E.T.

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

Tricresyl Phosphate—T.C.P.

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

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1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dillseed Oil—Dyes, Coaltar

Dillseed oil, bots	lb	2.80	4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.75	4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	5.10	5.80
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	1.225	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	1.20	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms	lb	2.20	2.25
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28½	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb	1.275	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb	1.25	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
55-gal ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39	—
dms., c.l., frt equald	lb	.39½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—

N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms. 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.71	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	1.50	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
89° C., dms	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, frt alld. E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms	lb.	.11	—
Refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23	—

Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½	.31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31½	.32
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	.28½
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61½	.62½
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58	.58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.28¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l. works	gal.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l. ex whse	gal.	.62	—
Dipentene steam- dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.59	—
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.67	—
tanks, works, south	gal.	.45	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c lower.			
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.65	.85
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.53	—

Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb.	5.00	5.66
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports, ex dock	ton.	76.00	Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
dms. l.c.l., works 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 300-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb	15 65	-17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.35
No. 3	lb.	21.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns	lb	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	-22.35
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16 10
No. 6	lb	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

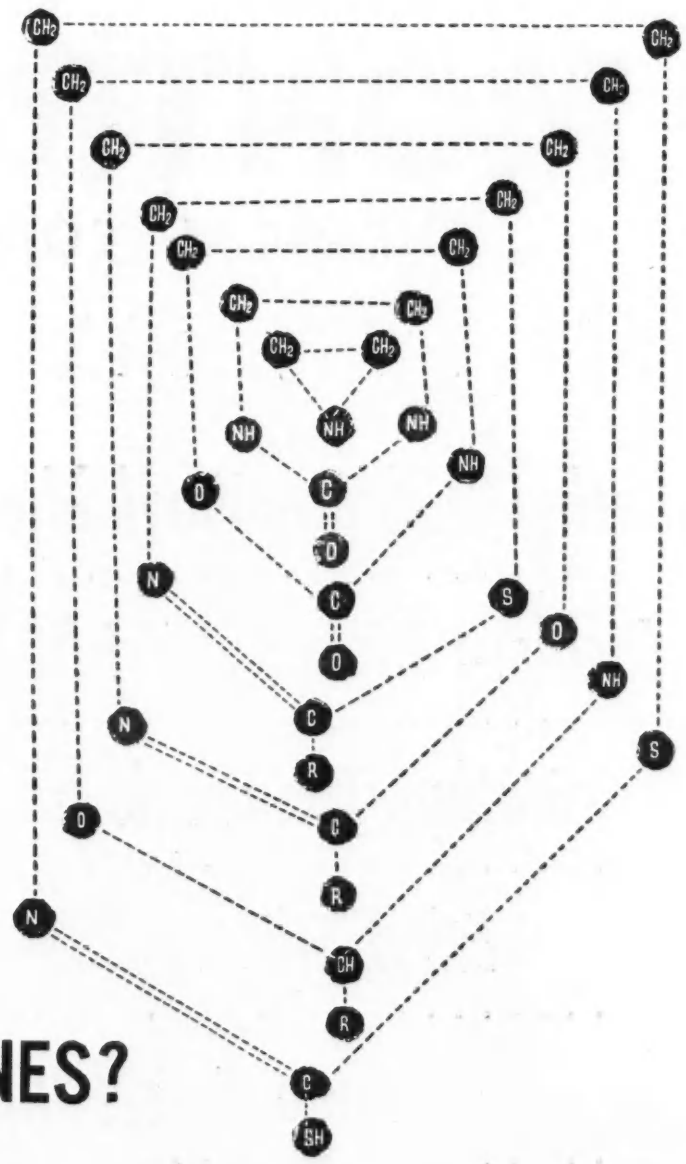
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16 10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	10 50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.69	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb	1.29	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb	1.05	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb	1.18	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.52	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb	1.16	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161 Orange	lb.	.94	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.39	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.47	—
180 Blue F4B	lb	1.31	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb	1.07	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	1.03	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb	1.37	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc.	lb	1.91	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.61	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	—
365 Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.40	—
448 Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.39	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	1.02	—
596 Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb	1.31	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb	2.32	—
640 Yellow XX	lb	2.30	—
655 Yellow OX	lb	2 64	—
657 Malachite green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb	3.02	—
667 Milling green 6B conc	lb	4.78	—
671 Blue EG	lb	1.55	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb	2.15	—
698 Violet 6BN powder	lb	2.25	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb	2.44	—
729 Blue B, extra conc	lb	3.61	—
749 Red BX	lb	4.76	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb	2.67	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb	3.67	—
841 Safranine GF extra, conc	lb	4.11	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb	1.07	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb	4.76	—
922 Blue GXX	lb	2.22	—
978 Black GXCF conc	lb	.38	—
1034 Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	—
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	2.29	—
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste	lb	1.55	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb	3.85	—
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste	lb	2.92	—
1150 Olive R, Single paste	lb.	1.42	—
dms., dlvd.			
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb	2.29	—
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder.	lb	4.60	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb	2.16	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	2.03	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	3.62	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb	2.48	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	—
p-313 Napnthol SWF	lb.	1.60	—

HOW HETEROCYCLIC CAN YOU GET WITH JEFFERSON ETHANOLAMINES?



You can go pretty far, evidently, judging from the representative heterocyclics sketched above. All are derived through the reactive terminal hydroxy and amine groups of monoethanolamine.

For example, the simplest member of these heterocyclics is ethyleneimine. It is made in a two-stage reaction in which sulfuric acid converts ethanolamine to 2-aminoethyl hydrogen sulfate, followed by reaction with sodium hydroxide. Distillation yields an aqueous ethyleneimine which can be salted out with solid NaOH. The yield of this very reactive, toxic, and explosive intermediate runs about 83%.

Much information on these reactions, along with general data on the reactions and applications of mono-, di-, and triethanolamine, is contained in Jefferson's technical bulletin on the ethanolamines. If you have any interest in the ethanolamines, or their derivatives, let us send you a copy. **Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., 1121 Walker Ave., Houston 2, Texas.**

Ethylene Oxide,
Glycols, Dichloride
Ethanolamines
Morpholine
Piperazine
Polyethylene Glycols
Nonyl Phenol
Surfonic® Surface-Active Agents—N Series and TD Series
Ethylene Carbonate and Propylene Carbonate

Jefferson CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
Essential Chemicals from Hydrocarbon Sources

HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 ... lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL ... lb. 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS ... lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green, CG ... lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z ... lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC ... lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD ... lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH ... lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM ... lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN ... lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV ... lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG ... lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 ... lb. 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc ... lb 6.33 - —

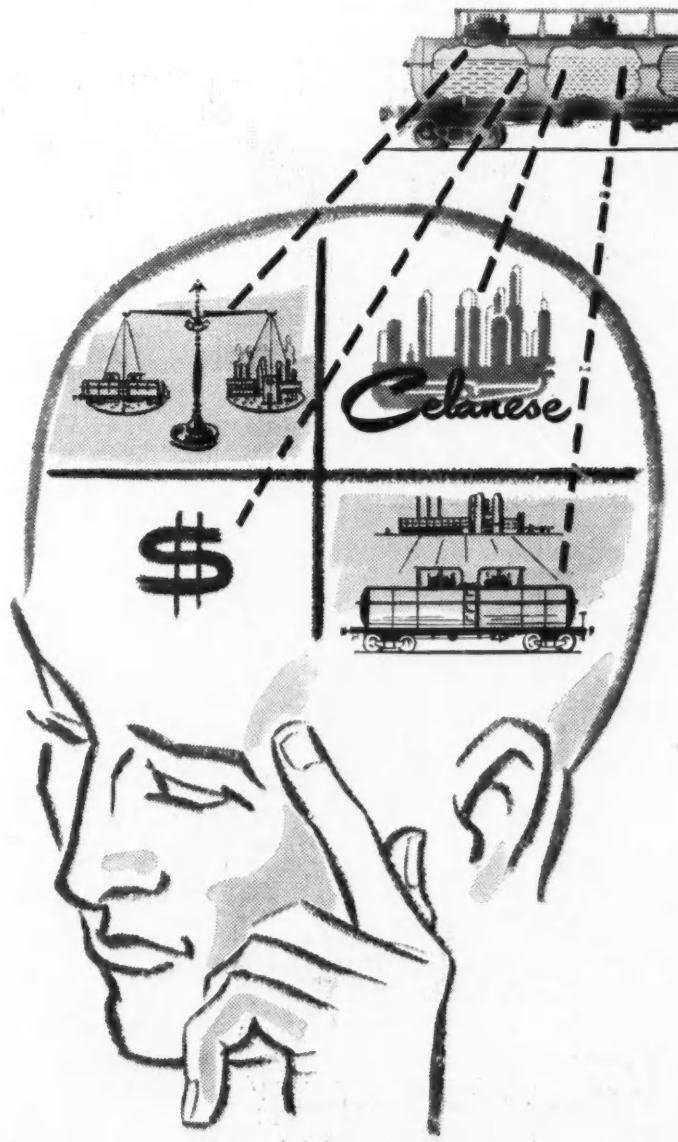
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb. dms. dlvd No
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB ... lb 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG ... lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red B, conc ... ib. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls ... lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried dom. bbls ... lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Tanners, bbls. ... lb 06 - 06½
Elm bark, grinding bls ... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls. bxs. ... lb. 45 - —
Select, bundles ... lb. 73 - —
Emetine hydrochloride USP, bots. oz.48.25 - 49.00
Endrin, tech. dms. dlvd. 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, Tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .72
Ephredine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots ... oz. .62 - .72
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .33 - —
1-Epinephrine base syn. USP bots., 100 gram lots gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns ... lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Ergot NF dms., tin-lined ... lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots ... oz.72.50 - 84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. ... oz.87.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W. Va lb. .14½- .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .16
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetate syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd ... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies. gal.20.58 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis ... gal.20.42 - —
tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis ... gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... gal.21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis ... gal.21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots ... lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E ... lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E ... lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works ... lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works ... lb. .95 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ... lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works. lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works ... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ... lb. 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. ... lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. ... lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. ... lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .10 - —
Ethyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E ... lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., t.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works ... lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald ... lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald ... lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. ... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ... lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ... lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ... lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate ... lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald ... lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E ... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. ... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E ... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. ... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd E., 100% basis, lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb lots and over lb. 6.40 —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. ... lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms. lb. .73 - .75
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms. ... lb. .78 - .85
Eugenol, USP, dms. ... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Euphorbia herb, bls ... lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns ... lb 2.85 —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ... lb. .16 - —
Czech, medium, bgs ... lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs ... lb. .15½- —
Rumanian, bgs ... lb. .12 - —



CHECK LIST FOR CELANESE SOLVENTS AND PLASTICIZERS:

SOLVENTS
ALCOHOLS
Methanol
Normal Propyl Alcohol
Isobutyl Alcohol
Normal Butyl Alcohol
3-Methoxy Butanol
ESTERS
Normal Propyl Acetate
Normal Butyl Acetate
Ethylene Glycol Diacetate
GLYCOLS
Propylene Glycol
Dipropylene Glycol
1, 3-Butylene Glycol
2, 3-Butylene Glycol
KETONES
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
LOW-COST REPLACEMENT SOLVENTS
for butyl alcohol and methyl ethyl ketone

PLASTICIZERS
PHOSPHATES
Tricresyl Phosphate
Tris-Beta Chlorethyl Phosphate
Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate
PHTHALATES
Dioctyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate

solution to your inventory problems:

CELANESE COMPARTMENTED SHIPMENTS OF SOLVENTS AND PLASTICIZERS

If you buy solvents or plasticizers in bulk quantities, consider this: *why overload inventory for the sake of a price benefit, or pay LCL prices, when you can combine your shipments of plasticizers and solvents in Celanese compartmented tank cars and tank wagons and gain the full advantage of bulk prices?*

One Celanese compartmented shipment can include a number of different plasticizers and solvents, permitting you to balance inventory and production needs.

And when you make Celanese your one-stop source, not only do you save, but you receive plasticizers and solvents of the highest quality—delivered with timetable accuracy. Get complete price information, or technical assistance from Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-H, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York. Celanese®

Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16.

Celanese CHEMICALS

Fenugreek Seed—Golden Seal Root

Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. ....lb. .10½- —
Moroccan, bgs. ....lb. .10½- —
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ....lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys. ....lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns ....lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
Anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works ....lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms ....lb .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt alld lb. .25¾- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms ....lb. .85 - .87
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, powd. gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots frt. alld lb .33 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ....lb .40 - .44

Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ....ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ....ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms ..lb. .68 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms .... lb. .94 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ....ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ....ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ....lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns ....gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls ....gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns ....lb. 4.75 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms ....lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms ....lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms ....lb. .1300- .1350
tanks ....lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms, 1,000,000 units. .15½- —

Fishliver oil, high potency, 500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ..ton.132.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ..ton.128.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more ..gram. 1.20 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 15 kilos or more kilo.86.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd ....lb .0450- —
37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0746- —
tanks, dlvd ....lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1370- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ....lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works ....lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ....lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. ....lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.20.00 -21.75

Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ..ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. ..lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .28 - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works ....lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd, E. ....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd, W. ....lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works ....lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn ....lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. ....lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. ....lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. ....lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. ....lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ....lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1 bbls. l.c.l. ....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ....lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots ....lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots ....lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots ....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ....lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, domestic, bots. ....oz. 5.55 - 6.05
imp., bots ....oz. 4.50 - 4.75
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ..lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ..lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ..lb. .72 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ..lb. .75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ..lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. ....lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. ....lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. ....lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. ....lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. ....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Standard, cns., dms. ....lb. 2.20 - 3.15
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. ....lb.16.00 -17.00
Bourbon, cns. ....lb.17.50 -17.80
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. ....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Ginger oil, dist., bots. ....lb.18.50 —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 6.50 - 7.75
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 9.00 -10.00
Ginger root, African, bls. ....lb. .24 - —
Cochin, bgs. ....lb. .17½- .18
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. ....lb. .71 - —
No. 3, bgs. ....lb. .69 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. ....lb. .23½- .24
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works lb. .25 - —
non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
non-ret. dms., 1-dm. lots, works. lb. .16 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 21 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
186 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .43 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine bots. ....gram. .65 - —
Glycerine, crude, dom., nat., saponification, 88%, dlvd. tanks lb. .17½- —
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd., tanks ....lb. .15¾- —
Imp., nat. saponification, 88%, c.i.f. lb. .1595 Nom.
Soaplye, 80%, c.i.f., tanks ....lb. .14½ Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ....lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .27⅞- —
96% dms., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd ....lb. .27 - —
Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ....lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd ....lb. .27¾- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l. lb. 28½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ....lb. .29 —
Glycerine, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ....lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd ....lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works ....lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 4.10 - —

Argo® Inositol N.F.

...Recommended for use in New Geriatric and Lipotropic Formulations

The lipotropic agent, INOSITOL N.F., a constituent of an important class of phospholipids, is a naturally-occurring component of the vitamin-B complex. Used alone or with certain vitamins this significant nutritional factor is effective in helping to regulate fat and cholesterol metabolism and, furthermore, is synergistic in its lipotropic action. INOSITOL N.F. is pure, crystalline, easy to handle and packaged in 5, 10, 50 and 100 pound containers for convenient use in formulations.

When you are considering new therapeutic formulations, investigate ARGO INOSITOL N.F. Information is constantly being received concerning this important factor in many pharmaceutical preparations and is supplied on request. In addition, our technical service staff will be pleased to work together with you on your formulation problems.

"Fine Chemicals from Corn"

CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	1.50	—
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	.09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.09½	Nom.
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	.07⅞
Grease oil, No 1, dms., c.l.	lb	15¾	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb	.16¾	18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	18¼	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	19¼	21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	19¾	—
dms., l.c.l	lb	.20¾	22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb	2.10	2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb	3.40	3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs	lb	.50	—
Tech grade, bgs	lb.	.40	—
Guaiacwood oil, cns	lb.	1.10	1.45

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00	—
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00	62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.00	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome.	lb.	2.35	—
Hansa G pigment, bbls	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.70	.75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
Hemlock oil, cns	lb.	2.10	2.50
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.243	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½	.48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.17	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.17	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms.	lb.	4.00	7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Hexyl salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	5.50	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.90	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	5.75	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16	.19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35	1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	1.80
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys	lb.	2.94	—
1.70 s.g., cbys	lb.	3.23	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1 dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	.30¼
tanks dlvd	lb.	.27¼	—

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E	lb.	.37	.43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90	3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	28.00	—
Hydrochloric Acid, 20°, cbs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	30.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.65	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	35.00	—
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP consumers cbys. extra c.l. works.	lb.	15¾	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	.17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼	.23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots., 100 grams or more	gram	4.50	—
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots. 100 grams or more	gram	4.50	—
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70	—
cyls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots	lb.	.40	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)			
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		19.25	—
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		20.75	—
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		21.00	—
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 20-gal. dms., l.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		22.50	—
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		15.50	—

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06	—
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c., works	lb.	.45	—
50-lb. cyls. l.c.l. works	lb.	.55	.60
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd. cyls., dlvd E	lb.	30½	.32½
cyls., dlvd. W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls. dlvd.	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.202	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.1800	—
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms	lb	1.03	1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, nonret. bbls. Phila. 100% basis	lb.	.136	—
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis	lb	.093	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	6.00	7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.00	7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots	oz.	6.00	6.50
Hypernic extract cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys	lb	1.30	1.32
USP cbys	lb.	.88	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars	lb.	.75	.93
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).			
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	16.00	18.25
Inositol, bots. dlvd	lb	5.00	—
dms. dlvd	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude kgs	lb.	1.10	—
Resub. USP dms., jars	lb.	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform NF, dms. kgs	lb.	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.65	4.70
b-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.80	4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	8.50	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	9.50	—
Irish moss, bleached prime, bls	lb	.28	.34

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL
U. S. P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Iron Blue—Lead Monosilicate

Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.54 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah Col., and Nev.		
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)		
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works	lb.	.04 - —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa.		
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock	lb.	.03¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.06½- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs. l.c.l	lb.	.0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25 - —
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	1.80 - —
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.65 - .70
Isobornyl formate, dms.	lb.	1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	4.05 - 4.80
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots	kilo.	24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)		
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½- —
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).		
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼- —
tanks, works	lb.	.22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60 - —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd	gal.	.53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62 - —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64 - —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).		
Isopropyl ether, dms., dlvd	lb.	.07 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).		
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.80 - .90
Isoquinoline dms., works	lb.	.65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.55 - —
Tech. fib. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.44 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.45 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis	lb.	3.50 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.90 Nom.
powd. bbls. bxs	lb.	1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs.	lb.	.35 - .36
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.18 .20
Juniper berry oil, bots	lb.	2.75 4.00
Twice rectified bots	lb.	3.60 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42 .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).		
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns	lb.	.38 55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).		
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.10 .12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½ 17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
No. 2, powd. bbls	lb.	.35 .38
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.30 - .33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.15 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.23 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.20 - —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3	gal.	.1550- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3	gal.	.1432- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%., bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1780- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1830- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.1880- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.1930- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.3030- .3600
dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3030- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3080- .3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.3130- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3180- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4 works	lb.	.2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	lb.	6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.35 - —
USP, 85%, cyls	lb.	.85 - .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.		
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.		
Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.20 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works	lb.	.24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1315- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).		
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms.	lb.	.35¾- .37¾
tanks	lb.	.33¾- .34
Lauryl alcohol, bots	lb.	2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.68 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75 - .80
Ord., bls.	lb.	.25 - .40
Select, bls.	lb.	.90 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	7.50 - —
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	10.00 - —
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	12.00 - —
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.60 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.40 - 2.55
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½- —
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½- —
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½- —
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld	lb.	.17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).		
Lead chloride, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York.	lb.	.14 - —
St. Louis	lb.	.1380- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075- —

Now! Lemon oils "tailor-made" to your specific needs!

Now Exchange Lemon Oil California Cold-Pressed is tailor-made for your use.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 410, is the familiar favorite for extracts with supreme clarity, for exquisite character. Look for the gold line across the label.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 413, is recommended for emulsions and formulations specifying the whole unemulsified oil. This product is called Royal Line. Look for the blue line across the label.

Both Exchange product types—Number 410 and Number 413—provide full, unadulterated flavor, superb quality, matchless uniformity and exacting dependability. Look for the name "Exchange"—the standard of service—on the tamper-proof tab on the container.

Exchange

LEMON OIL U.S.P.
CALIFORNIA COLD-PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC. 180 Varick Street New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC. 76 Ninth Avenue New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Dept., Sunkist Growers.

Lead naphthenate, liq., 18% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.21 - —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½- —
Lead nitrate, bbls	lb.	.26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾- .40¼
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works.	lb.	.41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works frt. alld	lb.	.16¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1695- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1795- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1765- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1865- —
Lead resinate precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.33 - —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).		
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).		
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.15 - —
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt, pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.19 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.20 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt, pt., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt, pt., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 - .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 6lb. dms., 25-lb. lots, works	lb.	9.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots	lb.	44.00 -50.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Messina, cns	lb.	3.95 - 8.25
Lemongrass Oil, cns., dms.	lb.	1.30 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb.	.15 - .17
Powd., bls.	lb.	.12 - .15
Whole, bls.	lb.	.10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns.	lb.	5.50 - 6.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt.	ton.	20.82 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	22.32 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	26.32 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	5.25 - 6.25
West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.00 - 7.00
Expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	8.50 - —
Terpeneless, dist., bots	lb.	66.00 - —
expressed	lb.	90.00 -100.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).		
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	5.80 - 7.00
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms.	lb.	5.30 - 7.10
Synthetic, dms., works	lb.	5.50 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	5.85 - 7.00
96-98%, dms.	lb.	5.25 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	4.80 - 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works	lb.	5.50 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.58 - 1.68
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.68 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb.	.25 - —
Without leaves, bls	lb.	.30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	50.50 - —
Extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis.	ton.	46.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.1660- —
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1780- .1830
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis	lb.	.1320- —
tanks, New York	lb.	.1460- —
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1490- .1510
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.		
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.1980- —
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2280- —
Linseed pitch, dms.	lb.	.06 - .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvs., frt. alld. works	lb.	.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05 - —
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.17½- —
bbls., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works	lb.	10.50 -12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.78 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works	lb.	.93 - 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.25 - —
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10 - 1.30
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.47½- —
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.46½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15 - —
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15 - 1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works	lb.	.93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb.	1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.09¼- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.70 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.45 - —
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l.	lb.	.35 - —
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	4.50 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms	lb.	12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more	lb.	12.00 -14.00

M

Mace, Siauw, bls.	lb.	2.70 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment	lb.	3.00 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb.	15.00 -16.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald	lb.	.25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.30½- —
USP, light, bgs.	lb.	.36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms.	lb.	.45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash	ton.	46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars	lb.	.95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½- .13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½- .15½

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 - .15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.34 - 1.41
Magnesium hydroxide NF, powd., bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.23½- .27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼- —
Sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).		
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	29 - —
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).		
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots	lb.	.45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.		
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst. powd., dms	lb.	.37 - .38
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.29½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.27½- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.		
Malic acid, tech., dms	lb.	.50 - —
Mandelic acid NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	2.33 - —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	2.40 - 2.50

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★ ADDITIVE ★ ABSORBENT ★ THICKENER ★ BOOSTER

★ EMULSIFIER ★ STABILIZER ★ SUBSTITUTE ★ CATALYST

USES for $LiOH.H_2O$ are many. Do these suggest a new use to you?

As an **additive:** Rubber treated with the stearate of lithium provides internal and external lubrication and a low coefficient of friction.

As an **emulsifier:** In the manufacture of porous concrete, $LiOH.H_2O$ is used as an emulsifying agent.

As an **absorbent:** In anhydrous form it's the most efficient solid material known for the absorption of carbon dioxide.

As a **stabilizer:** Silica sols stabilized with $LiOH.H_2O$ are used for the catalytic preparation and treatment of leather, paper and textiles, and the preparation of phosphors and phosphor adhesives.

As a **thickener:** Grease, soap and wax-makers rely on $LiOH.H_2O$ as a gelling agent.

As a **substitute:** As a substitute $LiOH.H_2O$ is used in pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturing where the use of lithium carbonate is not feasible.

As a **booster:** It's indispensable in the electrolyte fluid of alkaline storage batteries where it greatly increases battery capacity and efficiency.

As a **catalyst:** In the preparation of alkyd resins it's a preferred polymerization catalyst, and a highly active catalyst in esterification reactions.

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Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .55
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works. lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis .. ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd .. lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E ..... lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld .lb. .27 - —

Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .24 - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms ..... lb. .30 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S.E ..... ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% Mn, dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock. ton.62.00 - —
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton.54.00 -57.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs ..... lb. .34¾- .38
CBB, bgs ..... lb. No. stocks.
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .25 .28
DK, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust., bgs ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs ..... lb. .19¾ .22
WS, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms ..... lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf ..lb. .08¼- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Syn., USP, racemic, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - —

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. .lb. .42 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis. .lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. .lb. .52 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis. .lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more. lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more. .lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms. .lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms. .lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. ..... lb. 5.77 - —
NF X, fib. dms. ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots. .lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF ....lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask. net-flask.250.00 -252.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works .....lb. .57 - .73
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).

Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works. lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dld. gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .29½- —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
Zone 2, tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis .lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. .. .. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E..... lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. ..... lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld. lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis ..... lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate ..... lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity. works lb. .10 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.31.00 -42.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.60 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted..... lb. 3.25 - —

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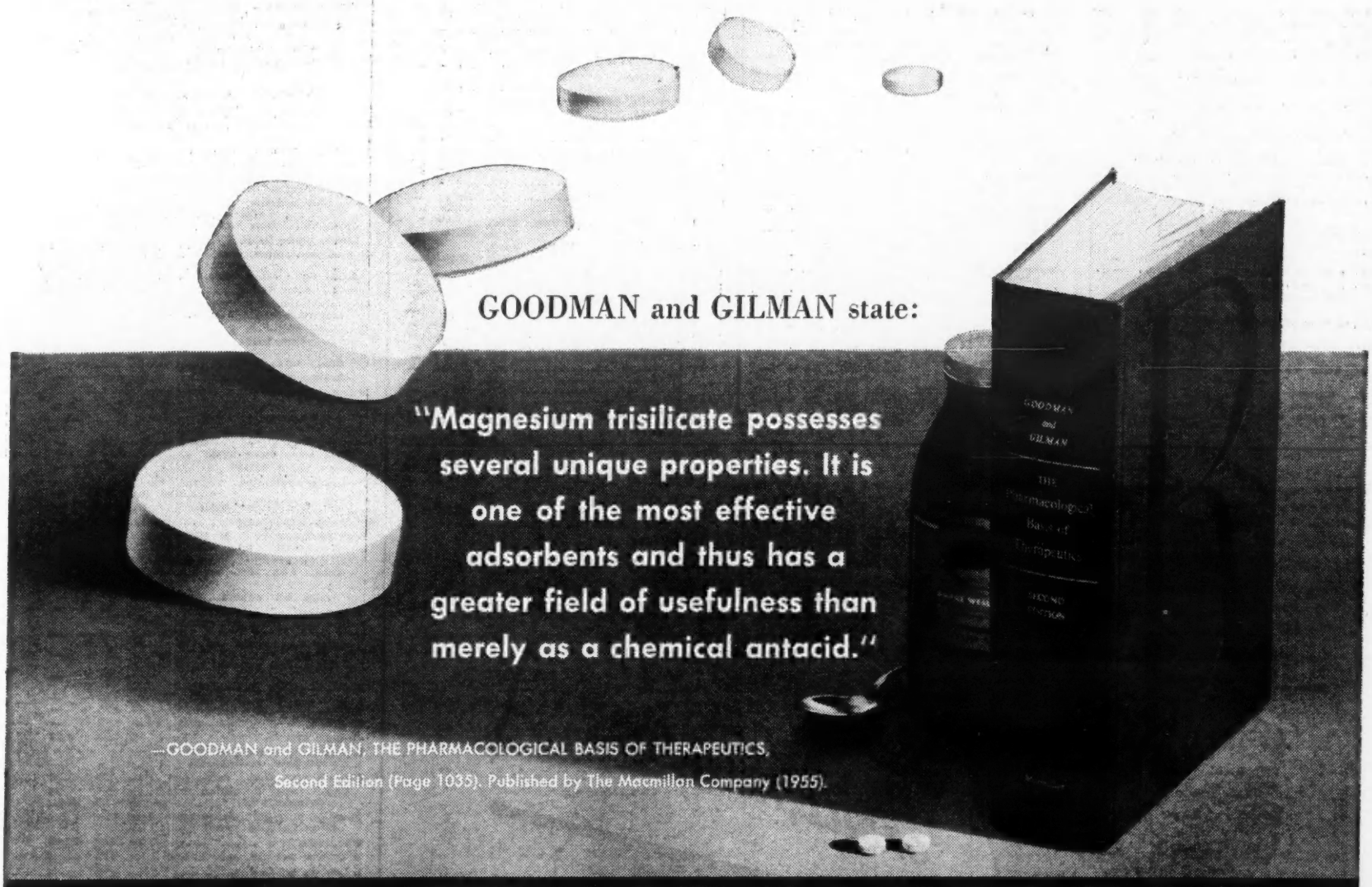
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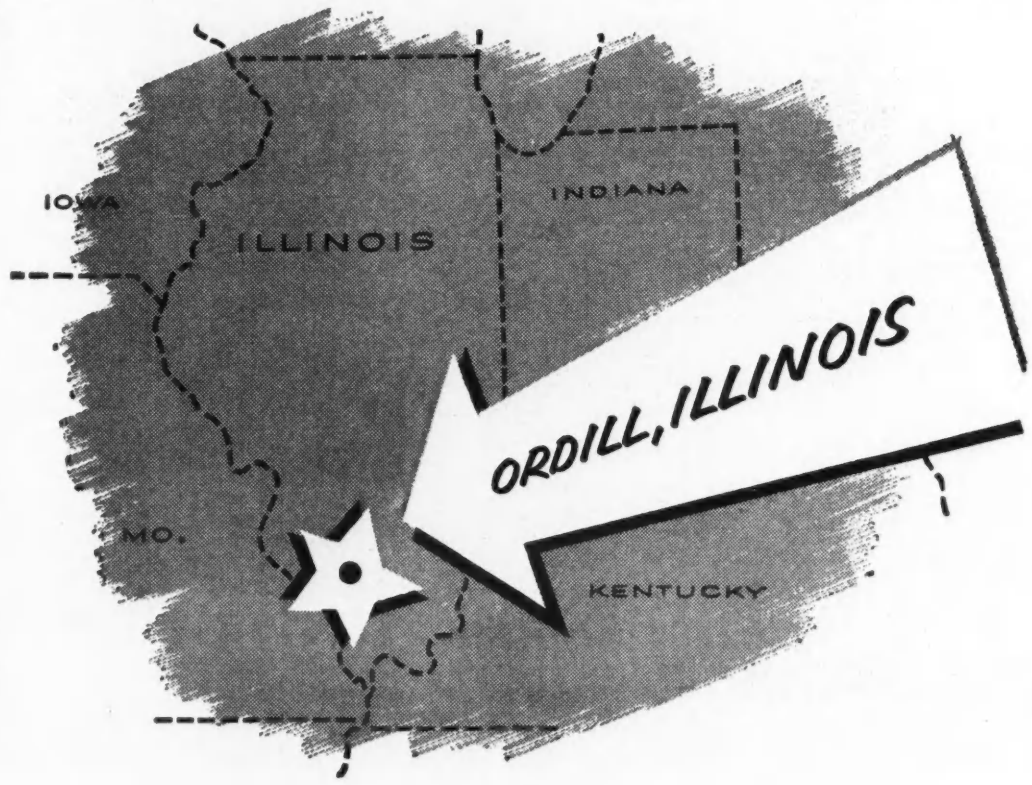
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed works lb. .14 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal, min., tank trucks maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd. paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgc., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq. bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wet-grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 micron, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy. gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 144-155 vis., tankcars, refy. gal. .89 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 - —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38¼- —
reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23¼- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .18½- .19
tanks, New York gal. .24 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. 1.23 - 1.27
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns oz 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, 6b. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
Syn., ambrette, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, 6b. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots lb 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 6b. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - —
Montana, bgs., No. 1 lb. .09½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
Myristic acid, dms lb. .26 - .30
tanks lb. .25⅜- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton.55.00 -56.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton.60.00 -62.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.75.00 -76.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15¼
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis, lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs, 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —



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1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 6-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mived acid (see Cleve5s acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).

a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	—
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works	lb.	5.50 -	—
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld	lb	.50 -	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60 -	—
Naringin, fib dms.	lb.	8.50 -	—
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.30 -	.33
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29 -	.32
30° cold test, dms	lb.	.28 -	.31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	7.00 -	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.45 -	—
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram.	.50 -	—
Neroli oil, NF, French bots	lb.	575.00 -	—
Nerolin, cns.	lb.	2.45 -	2.65
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb	1.30 -	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.73 -	.80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.80¾ -	.87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.40½ -	.48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72 -	.73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74 -	—
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.32½ -	.33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.84 -	—
Green, bbls	lb.	.85 -	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32½ -	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33½ -	.40½
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	9.50 -	9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	9.50 -	9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20 -	—
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb	1.03 -	—
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd.	kilo	8.00 -	8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs.	lb.	.11½ -	.12
Niketham ide, cbys	lb.	7.50 -	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.05 -	6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.25 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.55 -	7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.75 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.05 -	7.85
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.25 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.55 -	8.35
Nitric acid, 38.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	3.90 -	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.90 -	—
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, cbys., extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works	lb.	.18½ -	—
	lb.	.20 -	.20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½ -	—
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	.25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15 -	—
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	1.10 -	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49 -	—
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51 -	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35 -	—
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.445 -	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12 -	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.72 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.73 -	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-33 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	.37
18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.36 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37 -	.39
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	.42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.41 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42 -	.44
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
bbls. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41 -	.43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13 -	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
p Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26 -	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.75 -	—
Nitroethane dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¾ -	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.22½ -	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit.		1.20 -	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton.		3.00 -	4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton.		2.95+	.50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¾ -	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.22½ -	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.41 -	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald	lb.	.94 -	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53 -	—
1-Nitropropane and 2-nitropropane, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22½ -	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23¼ -	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.21 -	—

Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09 -	—
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works	lb.	.33 -	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.59 -	—
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28 -	1.33
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½ -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24½ -	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.35	.38
Chinese, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs	lb.	2.05 -	—
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	15.00	-16.00
USP, dist. West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	15.00	-16.00
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10	.12
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15 -	.17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms	lb.	.62 -	—
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾ -	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾ -	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms. c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.37 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½ -	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech (see 1-Octanol, tech).			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½ -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23 -	—
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.			

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms	lb.	.19 -	.19½
tanks	lb.	.17½ -	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.20¾ -	.23¼
tanks	lb.	.18¼ -	—
Single-dist., dms.	lb.	.19½ -	.22
tanks	lb.	.17 -	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.19½	Nom.
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.13¾ -	.14
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb.	.22 -	.30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb.	5.50	7.65
Extra fine, bots.	lb.	8.00 -	9.50
Olive oil, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid	gal.	3.00	Nom.
Edible, Tunisian, dms., same basis.	gal.	2.75 -	2.90
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00 -	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00 -	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00 -	—

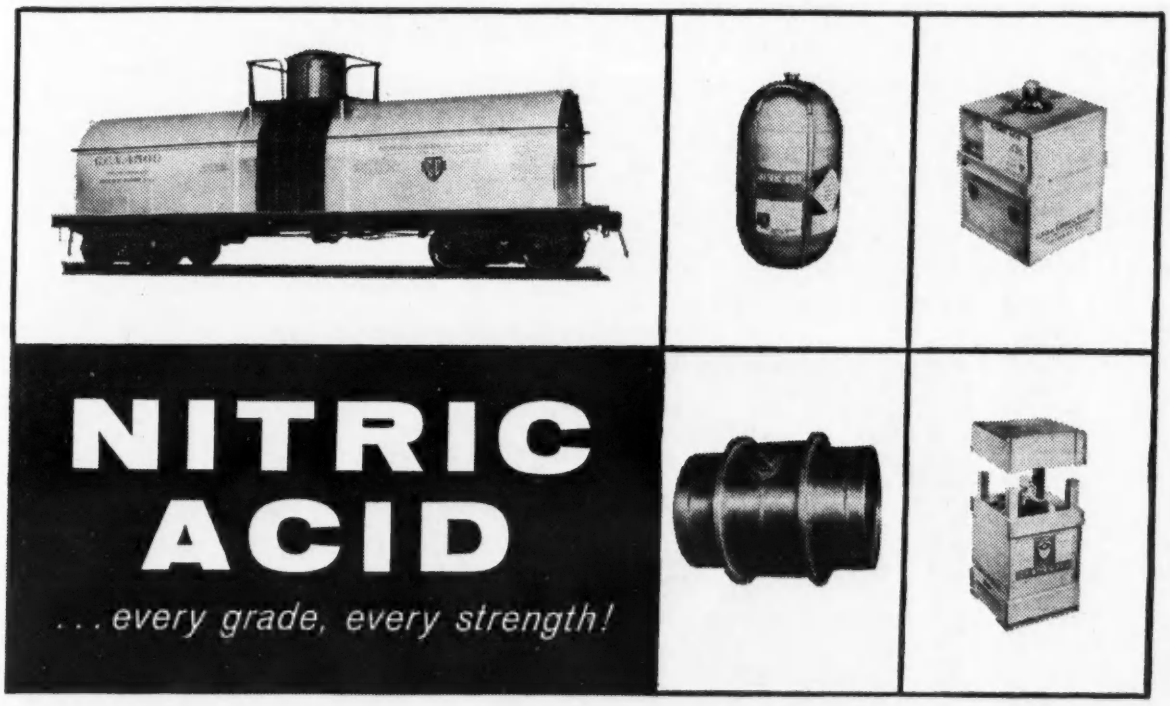
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	19.45
USP, gran., cns.	oz.	21.65	21.90
powd., cns	oz.	21.65	21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.75	1.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.52 -	.70
Messina, cns	lb	3.55	5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb	2.50	3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms	lb.	.80 -	1.00
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
Sweet, bls	lb.	.16	.18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.00 -	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.55 -	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.68 -	—
Verona, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40

Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).



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Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, refd., pure lb. .73 - .75
crude lb. .66 - .68
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

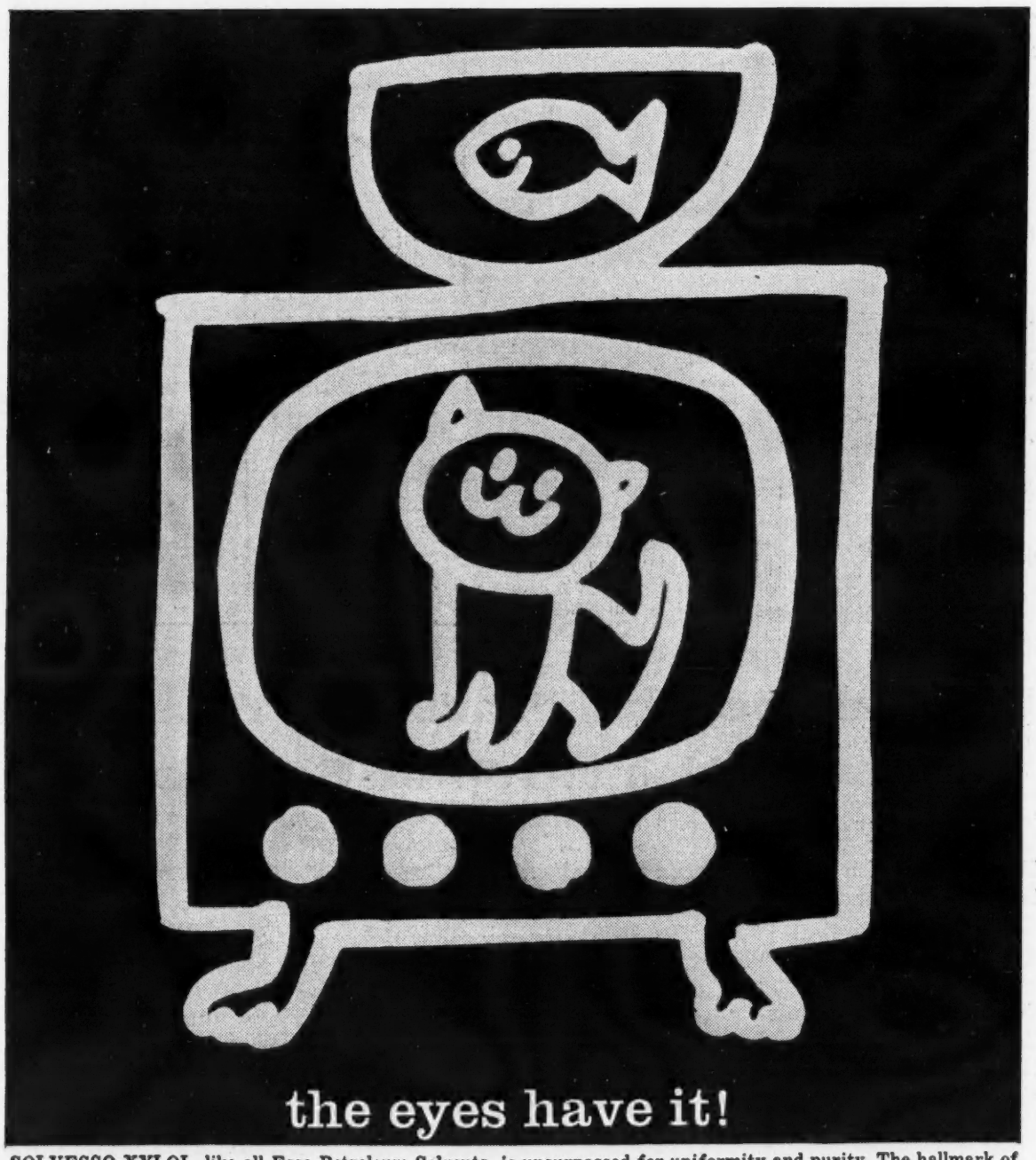
P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .15 - .16
Palm oil, acids, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 6.50 - —
Papain, African, bots lb. 8.50 - —
Ceylon, bots. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .43 - .58
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 132°-134° F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0615- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - .53
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulpnonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .25 - —
Patchouli oil, dms lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .90 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 48.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .13⅞- —
Refd., dms. lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks lb. .17½- —
Pectin, NF, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls. lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .27 - —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .32 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .36 - —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
White, bgs lb. .35½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb 3.00 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05¼- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04¼- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅜- —
snow white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅝- —
tanks, refy lb. .06⅛- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04¼- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17½
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .19½
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —



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TRI-SURE THE WORLD OVER

CHICAGO, ILL. • LINDEN, N. J. • NILES, OHIO

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Tri-Sure S/A Indústria e Comércio, Sao Paulo, Brazil
American Flange & Manufacturing Co. Inc., Villawood, N. S. W., Australia
Compania Mexicana Tri-Sure S/A, Avenida No. 1 y Piramide, Naucalpan, E. de Mexico, Mexico
B. Van Leer N. V., Stadhouderskade 6, Amsterdam, Holland
Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S. W. I, London, England

Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 • —
dms., same basis lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 • —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.15 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.17 • 1.22
Phenothiazine, drench fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 • —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 • —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 • 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 • 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 • 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 • 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 • —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½ • —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 • 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼ • —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 • 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 • 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 • 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 • 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos lb. 3.00 • 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 • —
Purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 • —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 • 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 • .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½ • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 • —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .25½ • .28
Pale, nubs, bgs lb. .32½ • .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs lb. .23½ • .26
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 • —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 • —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.14 • —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.54 • —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.19 • —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.19 • —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.19 • —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.87 per bbl. and labor at $1.43.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works, E, frt equald, 100 lbs. 6.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 • 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 • —
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 • 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0875
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 • .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ • —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 • —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½ • —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ • .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 • .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½ • —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ • —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 • —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb. 3.45 • —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 • —
Phthalocyanine blue, water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 • —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 • —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.50 • —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 • —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —
NF lb. 5.20 • —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 • .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 • .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 • —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 • —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 • —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.35 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 • 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 • 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .61 • —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .30 • —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 4.25 • 8.00
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .14¼ • —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .176 • —
dms., dlvd. lb. .179 • —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 • —
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south gal. 1.05 • —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.15 • —
Refd., dms. incl., l.c.l., works gal. .92 • —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.02 • —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 • —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 2.84 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.88 • —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 2.00 • —
Feed grade lb. 1.61 • —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.60 • —
Feed grade lb. 1.23 • —
Piperadine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 • 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 • 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 • 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 84.00 • 87.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 • .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 • 16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 • .22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 • —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 • .40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 30 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
bulk, bots., 25-30 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .30 • —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .33 • —
Iranian, lb. .14½ • .15
Polish, bgs. lb. .34 • —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .31 • —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
Reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 • —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 • .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 • —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 • —

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carboxylic anhydrides or acid chlorides → hydroquinone esters
alkylating agents (alkaline conditions) → hydroquinone mono-or di-ethers
olefins (catalyst) → mono or dialkylated hydroquinones
phthalic anhydride → quinizarin
sodium chlorate → benzoquinone
hydrogen → quinitol
aliphatic amines → n-alkyl p-aminophenols and N, N'bis alkyl p-phenylenediamines
Mannich condensations → bis-dialkyl-aminomethyl-hydroquinones or 2,5-dimethyl hydroquinone
benzoquinone → quinhydrone
sulfuric acid → hydroquinone-mono- or di-sulfonic acid
halogens → halogenated hydroquinones
ethyl acetoacetate → 4-methyl-6-hydroxy-coumarin
Kolbe carboxylation → gentisic acid

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Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE • subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston.
West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
NF, imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Tech., calcined, bbls. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran., 25-lb metal dms lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.62 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .36
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .34 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .34½- .36
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ton. 26.25 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works list price ton. 27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .31
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 - —
dms. ton lots, ex whse ton. 302.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml, kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferricyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld. E lb. .755 - .827
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .54 - —
bulk, works, July forward, unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .84 - .94
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .093 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30

Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½ 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 58.00 - —
fine, bgs ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26

Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 6.75 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
Pyrethrum oleoresin, purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .29½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.23
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works, lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —

CH-2437

Pyroxylin Scrap—Silver Nitrate

Pyroxylin scrap, white, China, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarif., liq. 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼ .08½
clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra lb. .107429 —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .18¾ Nom.
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .38 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 1.70 - 2.00
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP readily soluble bots. dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 40.00 -47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls lb. .49 49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 —
USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.60 —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.65 —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1735- .1735
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 45.00 —
Safrol, dms. lb. .88 - .90
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 -
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Italian lb. .18 - .20½
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 30.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.85 - —
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38 - —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
USP, cryst., 200 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53 - —
100 lb. fib. dms. 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55 - —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.07 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 11.50 -15.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .50 62
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 10.50 -12.00
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls. lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
pods, bls lb. .16 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Mediterranean, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .25½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .20½- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .20½- —
Indian, nat., bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .43 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 23.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton. 45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .91½- —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .90⅞- —
oz. .87½- —
fib. dms., 500-oz. lots oz. .87⅞- —
fib. dms., 100-oz. lots oz. .87⅞- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64 - —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64½- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Now the most versatile chelating agent is also the lowest in cost

VERSENE 100

effective over a wide pH range, available from two stock points

Now—in solving metal ion problems—you can have your cake and eat it! Thanks to Versene® 100, a liquid concentrate of tetrasodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid.

Stable to acids and alkalies even in boiling solutions, Versene 100 inactivates calcium, magnesium and other metal ions. It will not revert to an inactive form. Versene 100 ties up these contaminants completely within an inner ring structure . . . actually forms a new, harmless compound with hardness and trace metals in solution. Applications in textile and rubber processing, in chemical purification and boiler descaling, in soaps, syndets, all types of detergent formulations have proved Versene 100 the most versatile and effective chelating agent commercially available. And now, it's also the most economical! Available from two stock points at Framingham, Massachusetts, and Freeport, Texas.

Free new brochure!

To describe more fully Versene 100 and the several other Versene and Versenol* products for chelation, an informative 16-page brochure has been prepared for your personal use. You'll find it valuable. For instance, if iron ions were a contamination factor in your process or in your product, this booklet would quickly refer you to an iron-specialty agent such as Versenol® 120. A liquid, Versenol 120 complexes both ferrous and ferric iron over a wide pH range.

Fact is, you'll find this booklet's discussion of the chemistry of chelation, Dow chelating agents and their uses helpful in correcting any metal ion problem. With the Versene and Versenol products practically every metal ion in any solution can be chelated. Contact your nearest Dow sales office for "Keys to Chelation". Or write us direct. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan, Dept. CA 1313F-1

*Trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid

YOU CAN DEPEND ON DOW

Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.18	—
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.40	—
Powd., bls.	lb.	.45	—
Whole, bls.	lb.	.38	.40
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.00	4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	—
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.65	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.95	4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.55	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		4.70	—
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	—
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	—
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.30	—
Soda, sal conc. bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd. bgs., c.s., frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13¾	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more	lb.	.93	—
Sodium p-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.33	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	2.45	2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	2.70	—
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28	—
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½	—
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	.14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14½
Soln., dms., works	gal.	.59	.67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	12.00	—
dms., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	12.35	—
dms., 5-kilo lots	kilo.	12.75	—
dms., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	13.00	—
bots., 500-gram lots	gram.	.0135	—
Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.39	—
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.46	—
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.85	—
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45	—
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1990	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.00	3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.50	4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.40	—
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.70	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.20	—
Sodium borate (see Borax).			
Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works,	lb.	.40	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.50	—
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	.10½
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs.	lb.	.03	—
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58	—
dms., 20-ton lots or more works.	lb.	.68	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	.73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	.16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.1015	—
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.1065	.1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.62	—
NF VIII, gran., dms.	lb.	.26½	.27½
USP, XIV gran., dms.	lb.	.29½	.30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.			
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.192	—
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.203	—
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.213	—
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.13	—
250-lb. dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	—
Sodium ferrocyanide bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½	—
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.14	—
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1390	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1430	—
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		7.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.65	—
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	5.50	—
Sodium gluconate, refd. dms.	lb.	.80	.83
Tech., dms.	lb.	.35	—
Sodium hydride powd. dms., works.	lb.	1.90	2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).			
Sodium hydrosulfite dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots.	lb.	.23½	.28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).			
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.97	—
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.83	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.90	1.10
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		8.05	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.45	—
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.65	—
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.55	—
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.05	—
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.55	—
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms	lb.	2.55	—
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, chys., dms., works	lb.	.26½	—
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	.20¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18	—
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).			
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.		87.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse	ton.	143.00	—
bgs., smaller lots, ex wnse. ton.		148.00	—
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works. ton.		204.00	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse	ton.	242.50	—
dms., smaller lots ex whse	ton.	247.50	—
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.19½	—
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Sodium metanilate bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.62	—
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.70	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.15	6.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.20	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.55	6.55
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs.		4.45	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.80	6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.95	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.30	7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.92	.96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.73	.74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).			
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).			
Sodium naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.		47.00	—
bulk, c.l., works ton.		43.50	—
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.		48.00	—
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.		44.50	—
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works., frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.50	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.50	—
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.05	7.63
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		5.63	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.60	7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works. 100 lbs.		10.85	—
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).			
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).			
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.26	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	.34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	.34
Sodium pentachlorate powd., bgs., dms. c.l. same basis	lb.	.25	—
bgs., dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.26½	.33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices.			
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
Sodium peroxide, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	.21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms	lb.	.46	.49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.		7.65	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.05	8.65
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.10	—
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works	lb.	.19	.20¼

Formula for Upgrading Olefins

YOUR OLEFINS + EPOXIDATION OR HYDROXYLATION = NEW MARKETS AND GREATER PROFITS

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for Epoxidation and Hydroxylation

If you are a processor of such olefins as soya bean oil, cottonseed oil, tall oil, turpentine, linseed oil or unsaturated petroleum derivatives, have you considered epoxidation or hydroxylation with hydrogen peroxide as a means of upgrading them into higher profit products?

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If you would like to explore the possibilities of upgrading your olefins via epoxidation or hydroxylation, we will be glad to send you a general description and review of these processes along with an up-to-date bibliography of technical data on the subject.

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Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Nitrite • Caustic Potash
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Cleaning Compounds • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Carbon Tetrachloride

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Please send me without obligation your description and review of the epoxidation-hydroxylation processes and bibliography of technical data.

Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Phone_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____ BC-8

Sodium Phosphate—Stannic Oxide

Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40

Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c higher than bgs.

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ - 8.52½
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms lb. .78 - .80
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. .608 - .668
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l. dlvd. E. ton. 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 120.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .60
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite). lb. .14¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½ - —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½ - 8.87½
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 - 10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282° F b.r., 41°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F, b.r., 31°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p. tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .35 - —
320°-360°, b.r. 10°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. 37°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .28
Powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - —
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
NF, reg., 70% aqeous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton. 53.50 - 54.00
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .11½ - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07¾ - —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .17 - .1738
tanks lb. .15 - —
clarified, dms. lb. .1575 - .1583
tanks lb. .1375 - —
salad, dms. lb. .16⅞ - .17¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19½ - .22
tanks lb. .17 - —
single-distilled, dms. lb. .18¼ - .20¾
tanks lb. .15¾ - —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. oz. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825 - .1850
tanks lb. .1650 - —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725 - .1750
tanks lb. .1550 - —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .36
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.50
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .767 - .777
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 1.02 - 1.03

You can combine any or all Blockson chemicals in one car or truckload and receive the carload price on each item. You'll find that this "one stop" purchasing simplifies your scheduling. A collect phone call to Blockson instantly expedites any unforeseen needs.

You'll carry far less inventory, since Blockson can be depended on to vary the flow of Phosphates precisely to your changing requirements regardless of changing market conditions. For further information, call Blockson or your Blockson distributor.

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
Joliet, Illinois

Also major producers of:
Hydrofluoric Acid
Sulfuric Acid
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Silicofluoride
Hygrade Fertilizer
Teox 120
Nonionic Surfactant

WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT ALL BLOCKSON DISTRIBUTORS

Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .963 - 1.459
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .83⅜- .84⅜
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.021 - 1.041
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.59 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .16
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .16½- .19
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16 - .18½
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .18¾- .21¼
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, 150-lb fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb 3.40 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain USP)
Strophanthin K, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Syn. rubber grade, 99%, tanks, bulk, contract lb. .124 - —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 1.70
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy. E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 50-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo. 22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo. 19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo. 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
powd., dms kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo. 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. kilo. 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines. long-ton 26.50 - —
Crude, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 28.00 - —
bulk, dom. and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 28.00 - —
bulk, imp., Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 25.00 - —
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —

Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd, lb. .30 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton 135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton 130.00 Nom.

Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 41.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton 38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 -35.00

Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. 05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton 30.00 -40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- .12¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09¾- .09⅞
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- —
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅛- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- —
sulfonated, 25% bbls., l.c.l lb. .08⅜- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09⅝- .10⅛
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .17 - .19½
tanks lb. .14½- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10

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DYLEX K-52, Koppers improved styrene-butadiene latex for paper coating, has been tested in the field on various conventional on-machine and off-machine coaters. It gives coated papers excellent printability, high gloss and smoothness, excellent bond between coating and paper stock, excellent wet-rub resistance, good light stability. Get complete information about this new fortified Koppers latex!

SPECIFICATIONS FOR DYLEX K-52

Color	White
Solids Content	48±1%
Styrene-Butadiene Ratio	65:35
Film	Clear, continuous
Latex Viscosity at 25° C	25-27 cps
pH	10.0 ± 0.5
Specific Gravity	1.015
Weight per gallon, lbs.	8.4
Surface Tension, dynes/cm	30 ± 1
Particle Size, Microns	0.1-0.01
Dilutibility with Water	Infinite
Mechanical Stability	Excellent
Starch Compatibility	Excellent
Shelf Life	Excellent
Freeze-Thaw Stability	Excellent
Odor	Trace

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Tannic acid, NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots .....lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. .....lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. .....lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12½- .13½
Siamese, first quality, same basis. lb. .07 - .08
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .40 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. .....lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. .....lb. .40 - .44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. .....lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. .....lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
Prime, dms. .....lb. .55 - .70
Terpinyl propionate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works.....lb. .37 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver.....lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. .....lb.12.50 -15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots. dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms .... lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade fib. dms.kilo.42.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots .....lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots.kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme, Spanish, bls.....lb. .14½- —
French .....lb. .25 - .29
Thyme oil, NF, red., cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. .....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Tech., white, cns .....lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms .....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms. .....lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) .....lb. .94½- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.)
Titanium pigment calcium-rutile base reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base high-tinting, dms., c.l lb. .09 —
dms., l.c.l .....lb. .09½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs. c.l., dlvd.lb. .25½- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd .....lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .24½- —
Granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
5 ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Rutile, non-chalking bgs. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. E .....lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium hydride powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld .....lb. 81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots .....kilo.134.20 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots .....kilo.30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis .....lb. 1.35 —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns .....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa .....gal. .29½- —
Birmingham, dist. .....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, dist. .....gal. .31 - —
Cleveland, dist. .....gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. .....gal. .29¼- —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio.....gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo .....gal. .32 —
Philadelphia, dist. .....gal. .29½- —
Pittsburgh, dist. .....gal. .31 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md....gal. .29½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. .....gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio .....gal. .31 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. .....gal. .32 - —
Bayonne, N. J. .....gal .31 - —
Baytown, Tex. .....gal. .2925- —
Chicago, Ill .....gal. .32 - —
Detroit, Mich .....gal. .32 - —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .2925- —
Philadelphia, Pa. .....gal .31 - —
Providence, R. I. .....gal. .32 - —
Wood River, Ill. .....gal. .32 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l.....lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .60 - .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., fib. dms., same basis...lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs .....lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. tots, cns.....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. .....lb. 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .65 - —

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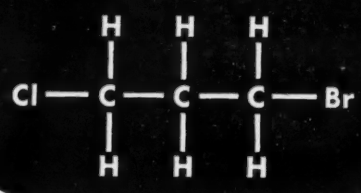

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Trichloroacetic acid, bots ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .13 - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1 Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works frt equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret. chys works frt adjusted lb 40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
Tricresylic alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. 45¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l frt alld. E of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt alld. E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Trimethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .49 - —
Triisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l. works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls. l.c.l. frt equald ..... lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld. E ..... lb. .21½- —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, 6lb. ctns., works. lb. 75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York ..... lb. .25¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½- .25¾
tanks, New York ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, domestic, mills ..... lb. .23 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.10 - 4.20
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms. smaller lots, works ..... lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald ..... lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF cns. dms ..... lb. .28 - .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots ..... gram. .55 - .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala. Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l. works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey-type, bgs. c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs. works ..... lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs. works ..... lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid, dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N. indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E., ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N. agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. ..... lb. .17 - .19

V

Valonia beards, 40-42 tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 90.00 Nom.
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works ... lb. .09½- .13
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins ..... lb. 8.35 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 7.50 - 7.75
whole, tins ..... lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 6.50 - 6.75
tins, smaller lots ..... lb. 6.90 - 7.25
Ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. ..... lb 11.75 - 11.90
Haitian, cs. ..... lb. 9.25 - 9.80
Java, cns. ..... lb 18.50 - 20.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. ..... lb 5.55 - —
Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. ..... lb .35 - —
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 95.00 Nom.

Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —

Zone 1 is all continental U.S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms. c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 7.5cc hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb .30 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms. works ..... lb 1.50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb .16 - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Viosteral in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75- —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —

—Continued on page 71

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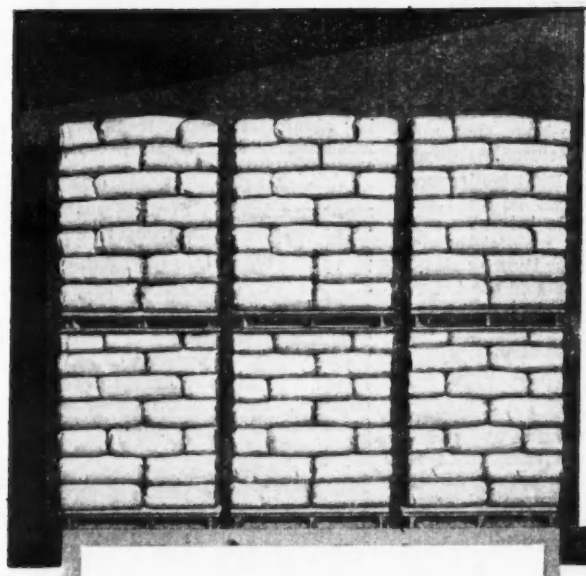

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Increased Mixing Capacity. AZODOX incorporates readily in oil, disperses completely. Its high density, low bulk gives greater capacity, steps up production in both mixers and mills.

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Flows More Freely, Less Dusting than conventional zinc oxides.

AZODOX Cuts Your Costs. Faster handling, easier storing, quicker mixing save you money.

Samples and test-lots of factory-proved AZODOX now available for you *at the same price of conventional zinc oxides.*

AZODOX is a revolutionary new form of zinc oxide (de-aerated). With twice the density, half the bulk of conventional oxides, AZODOX is the answer to your storage problem. AZODOX comes to you in an easy-to-handle small package, shaped to permit closely packed, unitized shipments. *And the perfect texture of the material remains unchanged.*

AZODOX is available in all grades of American process lead-free zinc oxide.

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Volume 172 **August 19, 1957** **No. 8**

For Better Foreign Service

In the glare of the spotlight which has been shifted variously upon the recent nomination of a politically friendly businessman as diplomatic representative of the United States in Ceylon, there should be no difficulty in recognizing the significance—yes; the potential value—of the somewhat dilatory introduction in the senate of a bill to establish that rather timidly advocated US Foreign Service Academy. It is, of course, not possible even to guess to what extent the consequent legislating will go toward meeting the big need for such an institution in a complicated and somewhat confused area of governmental functioning. But, whatever may be the outcome of an earlier legislative project now at least half way through the congress with a purpose of restricting the advising of federal agencies by representatives of private enterprise, businessmen should interest themselves in the foreign service movement at least in the direction of improvements needed in that functioning which has such an important relation to their own. They should exercise to the full their right of free speech in critical, advisory, and counseling comment on that movement, as well as in all other areas of governmental activities in which they are, for the most part, far better qualified by knowledge and experience than are those whose approach to such matters is predominantly, if not wholly, political.

For the real improvement of foreign service, it is an essential prerequisite that there be proper understanding and admitting that such service is not in volume or value even in larger part a matter of diplomatic relations or practices. The faculty of the proposed academy must be chosen with full regard for that fact, not only with respect of the role of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, but even within the preview of the Department of State. That was recognized by the head of that department in his recent comment upon the undiplomatic criticism of police action in Cuba by the newly appointed US ambassador to that country. "We want our ambassadors to be human people," he said; and he came out in understanding of the ambassador's action, with a declaration for "more heart and less fuss over diplomatic niceties."

In a way, it is not difficult to reconcile the secretary's stand in that respect with what he had earlier been reported to have said about the duty of his department not being to make friends for this country, but to assure its security under the tension of trends in practically all parts of the world: although in the latter connection he was assumably concerned chiefly with the "competition" faced in foreign relations from operations of the Export-Import Bank and other activities in financial fields of the foreign aid program.

From the point of view of business, the most important branch of foreign service is that of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. In the training of members of that staff, the bureau has been using "with increasing success," it says, panels of businessmen engaged in international trade, and the director of the bureau has said that the trainees "generally look upon the businessmen's panel as the highlight of the bureau's five-day indoctrination program." It would be sad indeed to have that advisory collaboration restricted.

In reciprocation, the BFC trade promotion unit asks that it be kept informed of current trade interests and the identity of agents or distributors traveling abroad, in order that its staffs may be better able to provide the information needed by business inquirers.

It would be very interesting to say the least, to know what businessmen interested in—and experienced in—trade with Latin America think about the foreign service aspects of the federal government's being represented at the Inter-American economic conference in Buenos Aires by the Secretary of the Treasury—not even accompanied by the Secretary of Commerce. Of course, "economic" having such a confused variety of meanings, it is not practicable to pass satisfactory judgment on the matter, and the treasury head has manifested a helpfully contributory concept of the objectives of the conference. But, the practical view of its potentialities is more along the lines of achievement in the development of industry and trade than of the financial aspects of such an undertaking; although that is unquestionably an important objective of foreign service, in all areas of which there is very much on which businessmen have opinions and suggestions that should be made known to all who have anything to do with the providing of such service.

Help for Small Business

A bit less than three weeks ago, the congress somewhat belatedly revived the Small Business Administration for another year. What that can be expected to mean for small businesses will depend upon the observer's point of view and mental attitude with relation to what the agency really has done for—or to—small business.

Opinions among commenters on that subject are quite closely divided, at least in implication. There are practically as many who declare that small business is no better off now than it was twenty years ago as there are who see that government's "aid" has been in any way beneficial. There are as many who say that small business can get necessary financing through normal channels as there are who declare that it is being pinched to poverty as much by tight, hard money as it is by higher costs of manpower and materials. There is much bemoaning of an alleged increase in bankruptcies and other demises among small businesses; but reliable statistical data do not bear out a conclusion that the ratio of failures to total numbers has become substantially higher—there have been progressive increases in new ventures on a small scale ever since the end of World War II.

It must be admitted that small business has problems, many of which are peculiarly its own. There is not even a close approach to agreement among students of those problems on whence they arise, why they persist, and what can be done to meet them with any degree of beneficial success. The President's cabinet committee recommended various "technical" aids for small business, which he passed on to the congress with some measure of approval. An exception in the overall program of governmental aid was his rejection of the recommendation of a reduction in the income tax rate for small corporations on the grounds that it would be a discrimination against small unincorporated businesses to which such relief could not be extended because of the loss of revenue involved.

Small business should look thoroughly into all the nooks and crannies of governmental aid as applied to agriculture, especially to cotton—and the reactions thereto. It will then have a better appreciation of the potentialities of the conference called by President Eisenhower for September 24 to 26, with the objective of discovering, appraising, and making known methods for small business to make use of all services available to it for developing and improving products and increasing sales.

It is reported that invitations have been sent to a thousand "experts" in business, education, and research to attend the conference, which has been designated as the "White House Conference on Technical and Distribution Research for the Benefit of Small Business." The Department of Commerce and the Small Business Administration will participate cooperatively in the undertaking "to develop a further understanding of the needs and practices of small business in the fields of technical and distribution research"—fields in which it is declared by students to have been woefully negligent.

Services available to small business to which the conference will give studious and advisory consideration will range through those of educational institutions, trade organizations, large business, federal and state agencies, consultants, research and testing laboratories, the business press, professional and technical societies, and special libraries.

The biggest task laid out for the conference is the recommending of effective means of communicating its results to those in small business who are able and willing to make appropriate use of them and of the services to which they will afford a guide in the direction of the best, most needed aid for small business—self-help.

Fairway for Plastics Trade

Despite the popularity of the appellation, "Atomic Age," in many areas of reference to the current trend of the times, there is much more pertinence in all aspects of useful service for mankind in looking upon it as the "Plastics Age." Plastics are usefully and beneficially filling a most diversely comprehensive role encompassing "everything" from materials for manufacturing and construction to replacements of defective parts of the human anatomy.

That is why there is something really big about the announcement that US manufacturers and suppliers of plastics, plastic products, and plastic manufacturing machinery and related equipment are invited to participate in the "Macroplastic" international plastics fair to be held in Amsterdam November 13 to 20. The first of its kind in the Netherlands, the fair is sponsored by the Plastics Research Station of the Technical University at Delft, the Netherlands govermental industrial board, and the plastics industry of that country. Information on participation is obtainable from N.V. 't Raedthuys, Tesselschadestraat 5, Amsterdam.

It is not reasonably possible to make any reliable comparison of the progress of the plastics age in extent or diversification in Europe with that in North America. But, it can reasonably be opined that members of the US plastics industry can find something to learn, as well as some place to sell, at the Amsterdam fair. It can reasonably be predicted that they will be benefited in both regards if they grasp the opportunity.

The US plastics industry is big enough and organized and led well enough to grasp that opportunity of its own accord, without any participatory help from political sources—largely for political reasons. In fact, it has become quite evident by way of congressional attitude toward and action upon the financing of official participation in the coming fairs at Brussels and Moscow, that private enterprise should go on its own to the fully possible extent in its undertaking of such means of promoting world trade. It is not necessary to have a gilded palatial pavilion or an elaborate version of the wagon-peddler's sideshow to do a selling job at a fair—if one has something worth buying and knows how to get that fact made known to potential buyers. It may be, as a matter of course, that the Russians will put on a bigger and better front in building and barkery; but it's the buyer-satisfying selling of goods that counts in the long run—and makes profits.

Washington Talks It Over

It Looks Like Congress Will Shave the President's Budget by $4 Billion—Will John Q. Public Get Benefit?

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The outlook is very favorable for congress to wind up its appropriating activities this session with cuts in the President's budget approaching the $4 billion mark. With such "savings" in sight, there are grounds for renewed speculation that it will be "shared" with the taxpayers next year by a reduction in individual taxes.

There is much jockeying going on, however, as to who is to get the credit for this improved state of affairs. Administration claims of leadership as evidenced by the cutbacks in budgeting ordered by the President in the midst of congressional consideration of the appropriation bills are being countered by the Democrats through moves to be first in line in the tax reduction drive.

While reductions in appropriations in the neighborhood of $4 billion make good reading for the taxpayers, the full story won't be at hand until next year when the approaching session gets under way. That is when the supplemental and deficiency appropriation requests will be coming up to wipe out a good part of the "savings" that were thought being made this year.

Tariff Aid May Be in Making

The chemical industry will have an interest in a bill introduced in the house recently by Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz of Michigan which has the aim of making it possible for American industry and labor to obtain a larger share of foreign business. It is HR 9029 and while it probably doesn't have a chance of getting anywhere this year, it may have a good chance next year when the whole subject of foreign trade policy comes up for review.

Under the provisions of the tariff act of 1930 and several amendments made since then, drawback of duties paid are allowed on certain products brought into the United States to be used in products subsequently exported. This privilege is limited to only a handful of items, such as metals, sugar, flaxseed and linseed oil. It has worked so well that Mr. Machrowicz believes it should be extended to all merchandise. Among the industries he cites as having been benefited is the paint industry.

One condition his bill lays down on drawback eligibility is that the imported merchandise must be "used" as a constituent of the product to be exported, and not merely consumed in its manufacture—as a tool or fuel. He points out, however, that this does not, and is not intended to, exclude from eligibility volatile and similar materials, such as paints and paint thinners, which are applied to the product but may largely disappear in the process.

Heavy Chemicals

Upturns in steel, automobiles, construction and paper production cast an optimistic light on the heavy chemicals market last week. Chemicals are expected to reflect rising production trends, some sooner, some later. Paper has been fairly quick to recover from what has been described as the most thorough vacation shutdown in years. Already, larger volumes of chlorine, caustic soda, saltcake, soda ash and other chemicals are moving in that direction.

Sodium silicofluoride prices were reduced last week, owing in part to lower priced foreign material and partly to heavy producers' stocks here.

Copper hydrate went down last week, following along with other copper compounds in reflecting the decrease in copper metal.

Promise of another stiffly competitive year in auto production bodes well for chromic acid, neoprene and its raw materials, and mineral acids for steel, as well as aluminum and other nonferrous metals.

Soda ash sales to the flat glass industry were slowly rising following a dull period. Light ash sales have been fairly good all along.

The rayon industry surprised a good many by putting out more rayon in July than it did either the previous month, of July, 1956. However, textiles were generally considered slow by sellers of chemicals in that direction.

Aluminum sulfate and chloride, as well as a number of other chemicals dependent on recently increased raw materials, are expected to hold the line, pricewise, this quarter.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended August 10 at 89.1 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 89.7 percent for the previous week, and 96.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Copper hydrate, ¼c. per lb.
Mercury, $2 per flk.
Silver, ¼c. per oz.
Sodium silicofluoride, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1956
103.88	103.96	104.13	101.96

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Chromic—Current business was slow, but producers were anticipating a pickup in demand before the end of the month. The auto industry is expected to be runninng full tilt before long. Hence, it is anticipated that platters' demand will increase sharply.

Hydrochloric—The steel industry, operating consistently at about 80 percent of capacity, continued to exhibit good call. Other end uses were seasonally slow, but there was some optimism concerning September business.

Neoprene, for one, is expected to show a marked increase in output hinging on its use in the expanding production of the automotive industry. As a result, orders for hydrochloric acid should speed up.

Supplies of byproduct acid remain lengthy, owing to large volume output of pesticides and other chlorinated organics. Other grades appear to be in fairly good balance.

Hydrofluoric—This acid continues to move well to producers of stainless steel. Stainless output has not shown the dip which has characterized other steel production during the summer.

The aerosol industry continues to expand by leaps and bounds. This means increasing call for fluorinated propellants. Seasonal call for fluorinated refrigerants has also been good, due in large part to booming sales of home air conditioners.

Sulfuric—In some areas in the northeast and midwest, producers reported that they were moving about all they could make. The general picture, however, was one of slowly recovering demand following a prolonged summer slump.

Rayon, as well as other textiles, did not show much improvement last week, and consequently, sales of sulfuric in that direction were held to spot quantities for immediate needs.

Steel production, which has held about steady for the past month, continued to be a big help in the market. Output last week was estimated at 2,097,000 tons, or 81.9 percent of capacity by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Output (actual) the previous week was 2,043,000 tons, or 79.8 percent of capacity. Production for the corresponding week of last year was 2,154,000 tons, or 87.5 percent of 1956 capacity.

Bases and Salts

Alumina, Calcined—Prices were steady on this item last week. The material was boosted two weeks ago to conform with higher wage costs in the aluminum industry.

Aluminum Fluoride—This material remained unchanged. Opinion was divided as to whether or not a change was in the offing for the immediate future.

Aluminum Hydrate—This material was quoted higher last week, following increases made two weeks ago to offset labor increases in the aluminum industry.

Aluminum Sulfate—Despite raw material increases incurred following price hikes in aluminum chemical raw materials, it looked to the trade last week as if prices would stay the same.

Sulfate, it was said, was raised so recently that another price rise at this time would be unwarranted. It was also pointed out that when aluminum sulfate quotations were listed, possible future increments in raw materials were taken into consideration.

Caustic Soda—Business was still spotty, but the pace of recovery from the summer slowdown was faster last week. The rayon industry, while not as well off as could be expected, showed a surprising gain in shipments in July over June, as well as over July of last year.

Rayon and acetate yarn and staple shipments in July totaled 89.5 million pounds, a gain of 8½ percent compared with June, and 10 percent over shipments made in July, 1956, according to the Textile Economics Bureau.

Shipments last month comprised 87.8 million pounds to the domestic market and 1.7 million pounds for export.

High tenacity rayon yarn shipments last month came to 26.8 million pounds, 6½ percent more than shipments in June but 4½ percent under the 28.1 million pounds shipped in July of 1956.

Regular and intermediate tenacity rayon yarn shipments last month totaled 11.9 million pounds, a rise of 1 percent from June, but 1½ percent below July last year.

Acetate yarn shipments in July increased to 16.8 million pounds, compared with 16.3 million pounds in June, and were 30 percent greater than the 12.9 million pounds delivered in July, 1956.

Rayon staple and tow shipments last month came to 28.1 million pounds, a gain of 13½ percent over the previous month and 24½ percent over the July, 1956, shipments of 22.6 million pounds.

Acetate staple and tow deliveries in July were 34 percent greater than the 4.4 million pounds shipped in June and 3½ percent over shipments in July last year.

Chlorine—Business remained active. There was a strong call from manufacturers of chlorinated hydrocarbons of all kinds. The textile industry started to show a little more interest. Paper industry demand was its old self, following a protracted slump during July.

Copper Hydrate—Due to lower copper, this material was reduced by ¼c. per pound. Hydrate was quoted last week at 49c. per pound, drums, carlots, freight allowed east of the Mississippi, and 49½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Copper Sulfate—Production and shipments of copper sulfate in June were 13 and 6 percent, respectively, less than in May, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Shipments were 200 tons less than production and stocks rose 4 percent. Inventories were sufficient for almost three weeks' requirements at the June rate of shipments.

Foreign trade data for June are not available. There were no imports of copper sulfate in May and exports were 2,234 tons.

In June, 6,632 tons of copper sulfate were produced; 6,436 tons shipped, and

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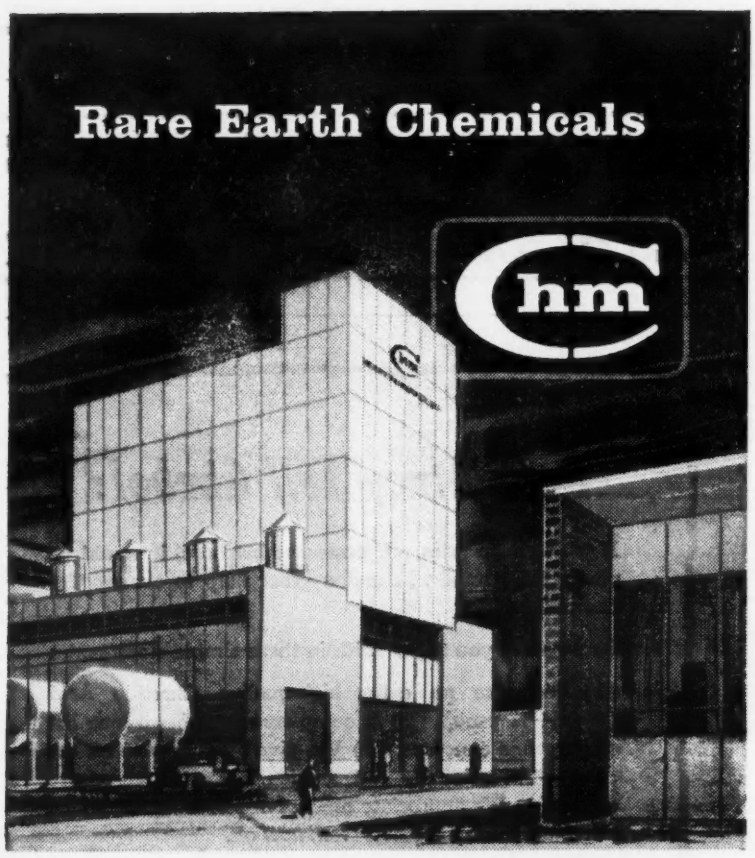

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Heavy Chemicals

3,776 tons in stock. In May, 7,268 tons were made; 1,907 tons shipped, and 3,616 tons were in stock.

Soda Ash—Business showed steady improvement last week. The flat glass industry appeared to be ordering more dense ash in preparation for all-out production of window glass for automobiles and construction projects. Beverage bottle inquiry has been good all along, and has accounted for large volume shipments of dense ash in that direction.

The light ash consumers were also generally more active. Aluminum production held to a high level, despite surpluses. There has been an increased use of light ash in the paper industry in non-chemical pulping.

Sodium Silicofluoride—Prices were reduced 1c. per pound across the board last week due partly to lower-priced foreign material and partly to fairly heavy supplies on hand in this country.

Silicofluoride was newly quoted at 6½c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 6.9c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Sulfate—Kraft paper producers were gradually showing more interest in this material. For a long time during July and the early part of this month, demand was almost nil.

However, by last week, a good many mills were back on the job following lengthy vacation and repair shutdown periods. As a result, some quarters reported a solid improvement in demand.

Stocks of saltcake continued to build up. Sellers did not show much concern over the lengthy reserve position, however, feeling that heavy supplies were more inclined to give the market stability.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—In May, domestic production of primary aluminum total 145,174 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. End of May stocks totaled 195,126 tons, an increase of 10.8 percent compared with April and a 90-percent increase since the close of 1956.

Early in May Office of Defense Mobilization announced that the government will continue in the second half of 1957 its present policy of not calling for delivery of aluminum under the defense production act contracts.

ODM officials stated that the minimum stockpile objective for aluminum had been reached and there is no urgency for meeting the long-term goal.

Chromium—Domestic production and consumption of chromite during 1956 were 6 and 17 percent, respectively, higher than in 1955, according to the Bureau of Mines. Imports of all grades of chromite were 19 percent higher than during the preceding year and stocks at consumers' plants increased slightly during the year.

United States production (shipments) of chromite during 1956 averaged 39.4 percent Cr_2O_3, on a dry weight basis, and comprised 7 percent of total domestic supply.

Chromite ore and concentrate were shipped from 138 mines and mills during the year, of which 97 were in California, 36 in Oregon, and 1 each in Montana, Washington and Alaska.

Domestic consumption of all grades of chromite during 1956 totaled 1.8 million short tons that averaged 43.5 percent Cr_2O_3. The metallurgical industry used 1,212,000 tons of chromite ore and concentrate that averaged 46.8 percent Cr_2O_3, of which 1,179,000 tons was consumed in the production of 491,759 short tons of chromium ferroalloys and chromium metal, and 33,000 tons was added direct to steel.

Copper—The market was considered slightly firmer last week at the recently established 28½c. price. However, business continued quiet.

The total supply of refined copper (production and imports) in May 1957 was greater than in April or the same month a year ago, although consumption and export demand slackened during the same periods, according to the copper division of Business and Defense Services Administration. Consequently, about 26,000 short tons of refined copper were added to private and governmental inventories during May.

Mercury—Market continued very quiet. Metal was lower last week at $250 to $252 per 76-pound flask, spot.

Silver—Bullion was lower, quoted last Friday at 90⅞c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Market continued spotty. Metal was priced at 94½c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Mercury Ore Reserves Seen at 315,300 Flasks

Reserves of minable mercury ore in the United States amount to some 315,300 flasks, according to new estimates made by the Geological Survey. About half of this figure is measured or indicated and the remainder is inferred.

Current domestic production is at the rate of around 30,000 flasks of mercury a year and domestic consumption has required about 55,000 flasks a year during the past two years.

The survey points out that domestic reserves of mercury ore minable at current prices are thus sufficient to supply the US annual requirements for only a few years, although large quantities of lower-grade ore are available.

The average grade of ore currently being processed in this country, exclusive of Alaska, is about eight pounds to the ton. Seventy-six pounds of mercury go to make up one flask.

Rubber Blowing Agent Made By National Polychemicals

"Kempore R-125," a blowing agent for rubber and plastics, has been announced by National Polychemicals, Inc., Wilmington, Mass.

The new chemical is based on hydrazine and when properly compounded in rubber is believed to provide the highest nitrogen efficiency of all hydrazine-derived blowing agents on the market both here and in Europe, according to National.

Escambia Post Filled

Joseph J. Laputka has been appointed assistant treasurer of Escambia Chemical Corporation in New York, according to R. U. Haslanger, president. Mr. Laputka has already assumed his new duties with the company in New York.

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Asiatic Influenza Vaccine Dole Urged

—Continued from page 5

licensed manufacturers is now under review and test, and that every effort is being made by industry and government to speed availability of supplies of the new vaccine.

Development Took Ten Weeks

The Surgeon General pointed out that it is just two and a half months since PHS sent prototypes of the Asian strain of influenza virus to the six licensed vaccine manufacturers for them to begin work on development of a vaccine to protect the civilian and military population against the flu strain causing epidemics in the Far East.

Because of the great public interest in the flu situation and expected demands for the new vaccine, he said, PHS will make weekly announcements of supplies of the new Asian strain influenza vaccine.

Some of the vaccine is being produced under contract with the Department of Defense for military use. Vaccine available for civilian use will be distributed through normal channels to physicians, hospitals, clinics and other health facilities.

Surgeon General Burney expects 8 million doses of the flu vaccine to be available for distribution by the middle of next month. This figure includes some 4 million doses ordered by the military. He has set a target of 60 million doses of vaccine by February 1.

Because the vaccine is the only known preventative of the disease and because it takes from ten to fourteen days after vaccination to provide protection, PHS is urging early innoculation.

Cases of Asiatic flu last from three to five days generally, but the disease is said to spread very rapidly. Epidemiologists suggest that industrial concerns vaccinate their entire working force, pointing out that it is very likely that better than 20 percent of the firm's personnel can be knocked out at one time.

On release of its vaccine by PHS, National Drug promptly sent out shipments by special air drop to Boston, Dallas, Tex., and Los Angeles, to expedite delivery to the more difficult distribution centers.

Thus, National pointed out, eighty-two days after PHS delivered the prototype influenza virus strains to licensed influenza vaccine makers, the first vial of tested and released vaccine came off the production line.

In order to accomplish this task, National, who claims to have provided the first lot of the vaccine, for public use, had to put its biological station at Sweetwater, Pa., on a seven-day round-the-clock schedule.

Others in Crash Programs

National is not the only firm to do so. Four others, including Lederle, Pitman-Moore Company, a division of Allied Laboratories, Inc., Merck Sharp & Dohme, division of Merck & Co., and Eli Lilly & Co., all report they are pushing their output twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Parke, Davis & Co., is working on the vaccine, and plans to have it in production by this fall.

Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia, has issued a booklet to be distributed to the medical profession, dealing with a number of aspects of the influenza, and entitled "Influenza 1957."

Standard treatment, the booklet points out, is symptomatic with analgesic drugs such as aspirin and, if necessary, codeine to ease discomfort and aches; and general measures to reduce fever.

The booklet warns, however, that based on past experience, there may be bacterial complications. Historically, there has been a parallel increase in deaths from influenza and pneumonia during epidemics. About 75 percent of deaths due to influenza or influenza nurtured pneumonia have been in persons over sixty-five and in poor health.

Antibiotics vs. Side Effects

The Wyeth brochure further states that although penicillin and the sulfonamides have no direct effect upon the disease, they are used to combat the secondary bacterial invaders which may follow. Since pneumococci and streptococci are frequent secondary invaders, penicillin is most often the drug of choice.

In recognition of the danger of side illnesses, production of antibiotics has been doubled by Lederle Laboratories to help off-set possible secondary infections stemming from the influenza. It is anticipated that Lederle's inventory of antibiotics will be 40 percent higher than normal, by October 1.

In a letter to PHS, L. C. Duncan, Lederle general manager, indicated that his organization will have a four-and-a-half month supply of "Aureomycin" chlortetracycline and "Achromycin" tetracycline on hand by October in case of an emergency. "By increasing work shifts and production equipment," the Lederle executive said, "we could double our inventory by December 1."

The increase in antibiotic production, which began early in July, is the result of a request from PHS. Most deaths among Far East influenza victims have been caused by secondary bacterial infections in the very young and very old. Antibiotics are major weapons against such infections.

Dow Establishes a New Magnesium Sales Section

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced establishment of a new magnesium sales section devoted exclusively to marketing big magnesium and aluminum extrusions from its new 13,200-ton press.

Named to head the new section is John J. Clemens, formerly magnesium salesman in the company's Houston, Tex., territory. Mr. Clemens will headquarter in Midland.

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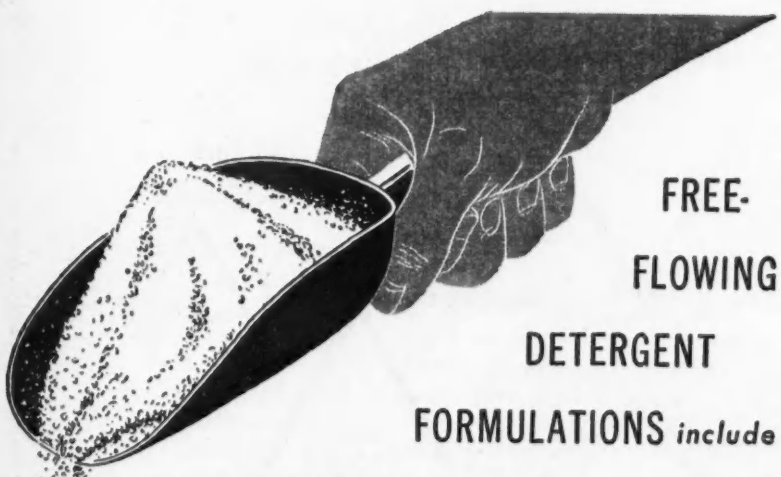

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Tax Write-Off Limit Bill Awaits President's Signature

President Eisenhower last week received a bill which sharply limits rapid tax write-off privileges during the next twenty-eight months and ends the program on December 31, 1959.

The legislation, which had been tacked on by the senate to a minor tax measure passed by the house, was cleared in the house by a voice vote.

The measure, which restricts fast write-offs to industrial plants or for equipment designed to produce new or specialized defense items, or to provide atomic or defense research facilities, is slated to go into effect August 22.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd, chairman of the senate finance committee, said he believes the legislation will cut down the issuance of fast write-off certificates by 80 percent during the balance of the program.

Chemical Business

—Continued from page 7

of quantity and 14.3 percent in terms of value, compared with 1955.

The most important cyclic compounds in this group, in 1956, together with their output were lubricating oil additives (some of which formerly were classified as surface-active agents), 348 million pounds; tanning materials, 34.9 million pounds; camphene, 22.9 million pounds; hexamethylenetetramine, 29.3 million pounds; and naphthenic acid salts, 18.3 million pounds.

The total output of miscellaneous acyclic chemicals in 1956 was 24.6 billion pounds, compared with 20.3 billion pounds in 1955; sales were 9.7 billion pounds, valued at $1.4 billion compared with sales of 9.3 billion pounds, valued at $1.3 billion dollars, in 1955. The subgroup of these chemicals produced in largest volume in 1956 was the halogenated hydrocarbons, the output of which was 4.0 billion pounds; sales were 1.7 billion pounds, valued at $223 million. Individual chemicals, the output of which exceeded 1 billion pounds in 1956, were synthetic methanol (1.6 billion pounds, compared with 1.3 billion pounds in 1955); formaldehyde (37 percent) (1.4 billion pounds, compared with 1.3 billion pounds in 1955); isopropyl alcohol (1.1 billion pounds, compared with 925 million pounds in 1955); ethylene oxide (1.0 billion pounds, compared with 794 million pounds in 1955); and ethylene glycol (1.0 billion pounds, compared with 888 million pounds in 1955).

Data on the urea content of compounds or mixtures (100 percent basis) are given for the first time in the commission's report for 1956. Urea in solid fertilizer amounted to 343 million pounds; in fertilizer solution, 151 million pounds; and all other uses, 347 million pounds.

The data contained in the commission's preliminary report on production and sales of miscellaneous synthetic organic chemicals in 1956 are about 95 percent complete. Complete statistics will be given in the commission's final report, which will be issued later.

FAD on Stream in Japan, Fallek Is Named Agent Here

Wakamoto Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, has started large-scale production of flavin-adenine dinucleotide (FAD) and has appointed Fallek Products Company, New York, exclusive United States distributor for the bulk product in powder form.

Fallek said that FAD, while considerably higher in price, can replace riboflavin in certain cases of vitamin B-2 deficiencies and added that it has been introduced in Japan for parenteral administration in the form of ampules with three milligrams per cc. FAD is sold in this country for research and investigational use only, Fallek said.

Butyl, 'Coral

—Continued from page 5

most widely used type in the army. Its development resulted from a combined effort by the government and industry. The research work was carried out under army ordnance contracts. Actual tire development was carried out by The Mansfield Tire & Rubber Company, parent company of Pennsylvania Tire.

The butyl is compounded with improved modifying agents which increase resiliency resulting in lower heat generation. In recent years the latter has become a serious problem with both passenger and truck tires because of increased highway speeds and loadings.

Firestone last week announced that it had produced from its "Coral" rubber what is said to be the largest synthetic rubber tire ever made. It was size 24.00-25, and has been submitted to army ordnance for testing.

The company said that tests last summer by the army of synthetic tires of a smaller size "met or exceeded all military requirements."

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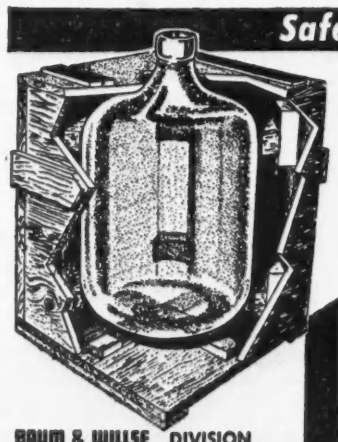

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MCA Aid to Education Extended to High Schools

Manufacturing Chemists Association is extending its aid-to-education program to high schools throughout the nation this year. The MCA program is aimed at easing the shortage of scientists and engineers.

Based on a series of unusual "open-end" chemistry experiments, the MCA program represents a departure from average high school laboratory procedure. The complete series will consist of thirty "open-end" projects in which the student is guided through problems that have no pre-determined end.

Heretofore, high school laboratory work in many instances has been based on so-called "cookbook" experimentation. By this method, the student follows outlined procedures to achieve a known result.

The special printed material necessary for the experiments, including teacher aid, are being made available by the association without charge to public, private and parochial schools. The initial mailing of data on MCA's new high school program will total about 53,000.

Stepan Purchases

—Continued from page 3

one of the largest producers of diversified surface active chemicals in the midwest, with a growing position in basic materials, it was pointed out.

Ninol, it is planned, will operate as a division of Stepan, bringing to a total of three the number of plants operated by Stepan in the Chicago area. Jerome Kritchevsky joins Stepan Chemical as a vice-president and will be general manager of the Ninol Division. He will also be a member of the board of directors, together with Dr. Theodore Kritchevsky, who was formerly vice-president in charge of research and production of Ninol Laboratories and will remain in the same capacity. Dr. Herbert Sanders, director of sales of Ninol Laboratories will continue as director of Ninol Division. Dr. David B. Hatcher, vice-president and general manager of Stepan Chemical, will continue in the same position in the combined companies.

The addition of Ninol will broaden Stepan's product coverage in synthetic detergents and will add the fields of agricultural emulsifiers and industrial chemicals in which Ninol products are well established. It also will merge two progressive research groups. Ninol's plant is adjacent to Calumet harbor and it is one of the midwestern pioneers in direct ocean shipping of chemicals via the St. Lawrence Seaway. Ninol has an extensive export division and is currently selling chemicals in many parts of the world.

Stepan Chemical will continue to place emphasis on new product development and will be alert to possibilities for broadening the base of company operations through the further acquisition of other companies in chemical and related fields, it was stated by Mr. Stepan.

Standard Chemical Growing

Standard Chemical Products, Inc., has awarded a contract to J. A. Jones Construction Company of Charlotte, N. C., for the construction of additional laboratory facilities at Standard's Charlotte plant. Approximate cost will be $100,000.

Heyden Names Controller

Jack M. Forehand has been appointed controller of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Forehand has been assistant secretary and chief accountant of Newport Industries since 1950.

Drug Companies

—Continued from page 3

ford the necessary protection, it might still be willing to go along with the drug industry view in the interests of harmony.

However, it is noted, a federal agency is hardly in a position to take a stand that is seemingly opposed to press freedom, particularly when a number of newspaper editors and publishers have gone on record in favor of the bill. So, observers conclude, HEW has left it to the drug industry to fight its own battle.

That the drug industry may have the opportunity to do this very thing is indicated by the house committee's plans to hold full-dress hearings on HR 2767 in January. A committee spokesman told OPD last week that a transcript of the one-day hearings will be mailed out to all interested parties this fall and that anyone so desiring, including ADMA, will be invited to testify at the January hearings.

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US Files Antitrust Action Against Oil Equipment Firm

Department of Justice has filed a civil antitrust action in the Federal District Court in New York against Hughes Tool Company, Houston, Tex., reputedly the world's leading manufacturer of rock bits and of flash-welded joints and a large producer of other apparatus for oil and gas wells.

The government charges Hughes with engaging, since about 1950, in an unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce in oil and gas well equipment. The complaint name sas a co-conspirator, but not as defendant, a German company, Maschinen-und Bohrgeratefabrik Alfred Wirth & Co., Kommanditgesellschaft, located in Erkelenz, Rhineland, Germany.

According to the complaint, the principal terms of the combination and conspiracy have been that Wirth should not produce or sell certain items of drilling equipment except by Hughes' permission; that the defendant and Wirth agree upon minimum prices to be charged by Wirth; that oil and gas well drilling equipment produced or assembled by Wirth shall not be sold for use in the Western Hemisphere, and that Hughes and Wirth shall pool their present and future patents on tool joints and rock bits.

Aluminum Taken Off List For Supplemental Stockpile

Office of Defense Mobilzation has removed aluminum from the list of materials that may be acquired for the supplemental stockpile through the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities during fiscal year 1958.

ODM officials said a re-examination of the need for additional stockpiles of aluminum in view of the current domestic supply prompted the decision to remove the metal from the supplemental list.

The supplemental stockpile, established under the agricultural trade development and assistance act, is in addition to the supplies of materials acquired under the strategic stockpiling act.

Medicinals in 1956

—Continued from page 4

percent in terms of quantity and 8.2 percent in terms of value.

The antibiotics as a group were the most important medicinals produced in 1956 in terms of value. Total production of all antibiotics for human and veterinary purposes in 1956 was 2.0 million pounds or 25.0 percent more than the 1.6 million pounds reported for 1955. Sales in 1956 were 1.7 million pounds, valued at $269 million, an increase of 21.4 percent in terms of quantity and 11.1 percent in terms of value, compared with 1955.

Production of penicillin salts in 1956 amounted to 478 trillion international units, compared with 344 trillion international units in 1955. Sales in 1956 totaled 449 trillion international units, valued at $62.6 million, compared with 336 trillion international units, valued at $44 million, in 1955.

Production of dihydrostreptomycin amounted to 478,000 pounds in 1956, compared with 369,000 pounds in 1955; sales were 410,000 pounds, valued at $17.8 million. Production of streptomycin in 1956 declined to 139,000 pounds from the 154,000 pounds reported for 1955. The output of neomycin base increased slightly in 1956.

The combined output of other medicinal antibiotics, such as bacitracin, chlortetracyline, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, and oleandomycin, amounted to 477,000 pounds in 1956; sales of this group were 366,000 pounds, valued at $105 million. Production of antibiotics for animal feed supplements, food preservation, and crop spraying totaled 802,000 pounds in 1956—a substantial increase from the 520,000 pounds reported for 1955.

Among other important groups of medicinals produced in 1956 were the vitamins, the combined output of which was 7.2 million pounds in 1956, compared with 6.1 million pounds in 1955. Sales of all vitamins in 1956 totaled 5.6 million pounds, valued at $78.3 million.

Production of hormones in 1956 amounted to 56,000 pounds, compared with 41,000 pounds in 1955; sales in 1956 were 26,000 pounds compared with 12,000 pounds in 1955, but the value of sales in 1956 declined to $26 million, compared with $27.9 million in 1955.

The output of sulfa drugs amounted to 3.8 million pounds in 1956—a large increase from the 2.8 million pounds produced in 1955. The medicinal produced in largest quantity in 1956, as in previous years, was acetyl-salicylic acid (aspirin), the output of which was 16.6 million pounds.

Production of the barbiturates totaled 756,000 pounds in 1956—a substantial decline from the output in 1955.

Steroid Drug Grants Made By Nat'l Cancer Institute

National Cancer Institute has granted the first two contracts for the production of steroids under its cancer chemotherapy program.

The first went to Upjohn Company of Kalamazoo, Mich., which will turn out some twenty-five steroids a year which are not now commercially available. University of Chicago has received a like contract.

The institute reports that pacts for other drugs under the program have been signed with Stanford Research Insearch of Menlo Park, Calif., and Southern Research Institute of Birmingham, Ala.

Iraq Development Plan Calls for $120.4 Million

Iraq has announced a six-year plan for industrial development in which a number of chemical projects will figure prominently. Costing around $120.4 million, the program will break down into four phases.

The first phase, covering the first eighteen-month period, calls for, among other things, the construction of a sulfur extraction plant and of a caustic soda-chlorine facility.

Phase two, covering the second eighteen-month period, provides for additional fertilizer plants, while phase three includes a rayon installation and a plant for the production of ethylene and polyethylene.

Harris Gas Bill to Gather Dust Until the Next Session

The Harris natural gas bill is going up on the shelf to gather dust until the next session of congress. Its fate was decided last week by Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn who said that the measure would not come up for action on the house floor before adjournment.

The legislation has already cleared the house interstate commerce and rules committees. If no action is taken on the bill, it will retain its position on the house calendar when the next session convenes in January.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Price reductions on both toluene and xylene have been the items of major interest in the petroleum market during the past two weeks. Back of the 3 cent toluene cut, apparently, were many factors—paramount among them, the fact that toluene has been much too long during recent months. In addition, competitive pressures were keenly felt, not only from coal tar toluene producers, but also from aromatic producing plants lately completed in the south and midwest, and the increase in sales of the so-called blended solvents. These last have taken a sizable slice of the pure industrial toluene solvent market. Producers hoped that by cutting prices some of the market would be recaptured, providing outlets for some of the excess toluene supply. It was said that the substitutes, or blended materials, had gained considerable footage in the paint industry.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1956
107.05	107.05	107.64	105.47

For Current Prices see Page 9

In the Chicago area, xylene prices have been cut 1 cent per gallon. Last week the aromatic sold there at 34 cents a gallon. Market sources said, however, that the reductions at Chicago and Wood River, the latter reported in the last issue of OPD, do not signify a weak market for this aromatic. Rather, the reason behind the 1 cent price break was the elimination of price differences which existed between xylene prices in the Chicago area and those prevailing elsewhere in the country.

Leading coal tar toluene producers followed the pattern set by the petroleum industry and cut back prices 1 to 3¾ cents per gallon.

Price advances on butane and propane are expected—probably, in late September when demand for these gases as heating fuels will increase. No drastic price hikes were expected, market sources said, above last year's level for the same season.

The wax market remained firm with no price changes anticipated by producers. Early Fall is supposed to bring an upsurge in demand for the super grades of both paraffin and microcrystalline.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene — Domestic production from petroleum—currently estimated at 10 million gallons—has increased in recent weeks and may double by 1958, market sources observed. Throughout the summer season, supplies have been said to be adequate with demand steady but not aggressive. More brisk trading is expected next month. At most shipping points, benzene was quoted at 36c. per gallon with no price shifts suggested by producers last week.

Rubber Solvent — Producers said last week that this material was selling in good quantity with business expected to continue strong in future months. In tankcars on the east coast this solvent was quoted at 19c. per gallon, the price which has prevailed over recent months.

Stoddard Solvent—The 18c. per gallon price for tankcars on the east coast still stood last week. Producers reported that no shift was likely in the near future. Demand was said to have been steady during past weeks with supplies ample to take care of all needs.

Toluene — An increasingly soft market characterized by many competitive pressures necessitated the recent price cuts ranging from 2 cents to 3.25 cents per gallon, depending upon shipping point. Market sources observed that overproduction and the absence of any newly developed major outlets for this aromatic have caused serious disposal problems in some areas. It was believed that the use of toluene in the production of isocyanates for the manufacture of polyurethane foams would not be sufficient to take up the slack.

The 3 cent per gallon break by the petroleum industry set the example for leading cokeoven toluene producers who reduced prices 1 to 3¾ cents per gallon last week.

Of no small concern to the industries producing toluene, has been the expanding market for substitute solvents which have cut into pure industrial toluene gallonage. Reportedly, this was a major factor in the recent price cuts.

Xylene—With the recent 3 cent per gallon break in toluene, came a 1 cent per gallon cut in xylene at Chicago and Wood River. Previously selling in those areas at 35c., it was quoted last week at 34c. a gallon, f.o.b., tankcars, the price existing in most parts of the country.

Market sources noted that the price drop does not mean necessarily a soft xylene market. On the contrary, sales have been relatively high for the summer season and buying interest in this aromatic is expected to pick up in future months.

LPG's

Two of the liquefied petroleum gases, propane and butane, are expected to emerge from the seasonal sales slump as cool weather days approach. Producers said last week that by mid-September, a noticeable increase in demand should become evident. As the thermometer drops to November temperatures, any signs of the soft market which exists at the present time for both propane and butane should have disappeared.

Price advances are expected as the demand for these gases for heating fuels increases. Market sources predicted that the new prices would not be substantially higher than last year's level for the same season.

Last week, propane was quoted at New York at .093c. a gallon while the Group 3 price on butane was .05c. a gallon.

Miscellaneous

Petroleum Sulfonate—Business volume has been strong enough to keep output moving, market sources said. It was further noted that sales are increasing now that the Fall season is approaching. Existing prices were unmoved with no prospect of any changes.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Producers said that a healthy market existed this past week for microcrystalline. In the coating grades, priced at 10c. to 11c. per pound, business was very active. Sales in the laminating grades were somewhat slower, however. No price changes are predicted by the industry.

Paraffin — During recent months, the milk carton coating business has accounted for a large percentage of the paraffin being sold.

This is a very firm market with prices unmoved. Last week, producers still quoted the 8:15c. per pound price for all grades.

Producers expect brisk trading in both microcrystalline and paraffin to begin in early October. At that time, there will be an increased demand for the super grades, market sources said.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 3 totaled 285,822,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 285,241,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 581,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 150,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 731,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Textile, Leather Chemicals

While demand for textile and leather chemicals was restricted to actual needs last week, sales thus far this month have aggregated a good volume, according to trade sources. Consuming inquiry for later requirements was still slow. Undertone of market was steady with quotations maintained at current levels. World production of rayon, including acetate continued to expand during the first quarter of this year in the ten leading producing countries, according to the Commonwealth Economics Committee, London.

Output in the first three months of 1957 reached a new record of 1,062 million pounds, which is 34 million pounds more than in the previous quarter and 36 million higher than in the corresponding period last year. Significantly, the output gains were attributed mainly to increases in Japan, while the United States registered sharp declines. Germany also registered a substantial gain, although its output of filament yarns dropped slightly.

Rayon and acetate and staple shipments in July totaled 89,500,000 pounds a gain of 8½ percent compared with June and 10 percent larger than July last year, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. Of this total 1,700,000 pounds were exported and 87,800,000 pounds for domestic delivery.

High tenacity rayon yarn shipments came to 26,800,000 pounds, 6½ percent more than in June but 4½ percent below the 28,100,000 pounds shipped July, 1956. Regular + intermediate tenacity rayon yarn shipments in July totaled 11,900,000 pounds, a rise of 1 percent from June, but 1½ percent below July last year.

United States imports of rayon staple have become successively smaller in each of the first five months of 1957. During May, imports of rayon staple totaled 6,749,000 pounds, a decline of 8 percent from the 7,349,000 pounds shipped in April. West Germany continued as the major supplying nation, sending in 2,733,000 pounds or 40½ percent of the latest monthly total. Imports for the first five months aggregated 41,102,000 pounds, 5½ percent less than the corresponding period of 1956. In both periods, West Germany was the largest individual supplier, with shipments totaling 9,899,000 pounds or 23 percent of the five month 1956 total and 14,026,000 pounds or 34 percent of the five month 1957 total. Shipments from the United Kingdom in the same periods amounted to 5,907,000 pounds or 13½ percent of the 1956 total and only 146,000 pounds or less than 1 percent of the 1957 total.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1956
103.50	103.50	106.28	107.41

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Deliveries against contracts were light but up to seasonal volume. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sodium Acetate — Trading was slow. Prices were well held at prevailing levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Lower prices for carlots effective September 1 brought improved inquiry for fall requirements. Carlots and truckloads were reduced ½c. to 23¾c. per pound, while smaller lots were raised ½c.

Sulfonated Oils—Buying interest was restricted to small lots for actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Good consuming demand was noted for prompt requirements at prevailing quotations. Flake was available at $1.14 to $1.16 per pound, and powder, $1.18 to $1.20 per pound, spot, according to quantity and seller. Technical was in tight supply and maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Dextrin—Demand was restricted to small lots for actual needs. Prices were steadier as a result of higher freight rates. Gum was quoted at $9.33 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.07; dark canary, $9.17 and white, $8.91, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Market remained quiet, but steady. Quotations were unchanged, but were expected to advance when higher freight rates become effective. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was lower, declining 2,848,000 bushels to 112,393,000 bushels, compared with 44,743,000 bushels at the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn production as of August 1 was estimated at 3,065,771,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, compared with final 1956 production of 3,451,000,000 bushels and 10 year (1946-55) average of 3,120,484,000 bushels.

Egg Yolk—Business was reported spotty, chiefly for nearby delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady, ranging from $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, spot as to quantity.

Egg production in July was reported at 4,786 millions, compared with 5,038 millions in June and 4,373 millions in July last year. Total production for January-June was indicated at 37,510 millions against 36,992 millions for the same period in 1956.

Potato Starch—Demand continued restricted to small lots for actual needs. Market tone remained steady at prevailing quotations. Interest in forward requirements was still inactive. Carlots were unchanged at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine, less ¼c. for shipment below the Mason Dixie line and 6½c., Idaho mills, less ½c. to eastern points. Stocks on spot were held at 8¼c. to 9¼c., warehouse, as to quantity.

Potato production as of August 1 was estimated at 234,794—(100 pounds) by the Department of Agriculture, against 1956 production of 243,716—(100 pounds).

Tapioca Flour — Trading was reported confined to delivery from warehouse. Interest in later requirements was still limited. New crop Siamese medium grade was quoted at 5.95c. per pound, carlots, exdock, September forward shipment and first quality at 6.3c., same basis. Brazilian flour was quiet and nominal at 9¼c. to 9½c., carlots, exdock, as to seller and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—There was little doing in this market. Offers for shipment was quotably unchanged. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment, and 68 percent, 9.59c., same basis.

Cutch—Buying interest was moderate. Shipments were unchanged and held at 7½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—This market was dull and featureless. Shipments were quotably unchanged. African bark was quoted at $62 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Columbian, $57 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $54 same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Buying interest was light. Primary market was steady and shipments were unchanged. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary, 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment.

Valonia — Lack of business has made this market a nominal affair. Shipments were unchanged. Beards were quoted nominally at $90 per ton, exdock and cups, $65 to $67, same basis. Extract was held at 11c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle — Quietness prevailed in this market. Shipments of all grades were without change. Fair average bark was quoted at $80 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment, and merchantable, $75 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent was held at 8.275c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South Africa, 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

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Aliphatic Organics

The letup in business so common in July was barely perceptible this year as far as formaldehyde, acetic acid and vinyl acetate monomer are concerned. After checking over their order books on these items, producers calculated that the volume of sales in July of this year represented increases anywhere from 10 to 20 percent over corresponding volume recorded for July, 1956. This phenomenon was difficult to analyze, since textile manufacturers usually shut down their plants for two weeks in July and many plywood producers were shut down, too. By contrast, business has been slow so far this month, these sources reported.

Blackstrap molasses declined 1 cent per gallon at New York and most other east coast port terminals in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, despite prevalence of drought in many parts of the east. Prices slipped down ¼ cent per gallon for the second consecutive week at New Orleans and were off ¼ cent per gallon at most midwestern feed mixing centers.

Trade reports indicated that some new-crop Louisiana blackstrap was sold under contract at prices based on the season's average quotations.

Demand for acrylic acid has been fairly strong on account of heavy consumption of end products of polymerization and copolymerization of the various acrylate monomers. Additional pressure on acid supplies was anticipated in light of the fact that a leading chemical manufacturer will in the fall put on stream a new plant designed to produce butyl, ethyl and methyl acetates in commercial volume. End products taking up these materials in significant volume include aircraft canopies, safety glass, adhesives and textile finishes.

Strong demand was again characteristic of the market in vinyl acetate. Consumption was based for the most part on the monomer's role as starting point in manufacture of polyvinyl resin adhesives, sheeting and molding materials, water-emulsion paints, textile and paper coatings and plastic films.

Producers said that demand for refined glycerine has been seasonally normal so far this month. Consumption by domestic consumers has been steady and in fairly heavy volume. Inventories were sufficient to insure prompt delivery against current and anticipated orders. Prices were steady and unchanged.

No additional commitments were being made as of last week for crude glycerine from foreign sources, but the industry was still digesting the heavy volume contracted for in recent months. It was believed that some additional price adjustment would be made on domestic crude along the Atlantic seaboard to reflect recent declines in foreign crude. The present pattern of domestic crude prices indicated that, in relation to eastern quotations, they were about 1 cent per pound higher in the Chicago area and about ½ cent per pound lower along the west coast. Factors that determined these differentials were remoteness of middle western points from seaports and a heavy supply-to-demand ratio prevalent along the west coast.

Monoethylamine and triethylamine were in even balance as to supply and demand, with their use in manufacture of dyes stabilizing these markets.

Acetic Acid—Total output of synthetic plus natural acid through the first five calendar months of this year, Tariff Commission data indicated, was 207,614,437 pounds, including 38,894,971 pounds turned out during May. In 1956, production in May amounted to 44,221,419 pounds and brought the cumulative figure for five months in that year to 223,358,250 pounds.

Synthetic production through the first five calendar months of this year was 198,946,437 pounds, compared to 213,870,250 pounds turned out in the like period in 1956. May production of synthetic acid was 36,964,971 pounds this year, 42,185,419 pounds in 1956.

Some 8,668,000 pounds of natural acid was produced in the first five calendar months of this year, as against 9,488,000 pounds produced in the like period in 1956. Natural acid produced during May was 1,930,000 pounds this year, 2,036,000 pounds last year.

Acrylic Acid—Demand has been fairly strong on account of heavy consumption of end products of polymerization and copolymerization of the various acrylate monomers. Additional pressure on acid supplies was anticipated in light of announcement that a leading chemical manufacturer will go on stream in the autumn with a plant designed to produce butyl, ethyl and methyl acrylates in commercial volume. End products taking up these materials in significant volume include aircraft canopies, safety glass, adhesives and textile finishes.

Butyl Acrylate—A leading chemical producer will begin production of this monomer in commercial quantities in the fall. This addition to domestic output has been dictated by growing demand for the acrylates for polymerization and manufacture of a variety of plastics consumed in aircraft canopies, safety glass and textile finishes.

Carbon Disulfide—Tariff Commission reported that production of carbon disul-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal.
New York, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1956
131.14	*131.16	131.18	130.97

For Current Prices see Page 9

* Revised

Ethyl Alcohol: May

Volume of ethyl alcohol produced, withdrawn and remaining as stocks at the end of the indicated periods, as reported by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service: Domestic undenatured alcohol production represents gross production (original production plus production by redistillation) less the quantity consumed in redistillation. Stocks of domestic undenatured alcohol consist of quantities at industrial alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants. Data on completely and specially denatured alcohol represent alcohol produced from domestic and imported alcohol and spirits produced by registered distilleries (redesignated upon receipt at denaturing plants as alcohol).

	May 1957	May 1956	July 1, 1956-May 31, 1957	July 1, 1955-May 31, 1956
NET PRODUCTION				
Undenatured .....proof gals.	33,444,092	45,901,300	393,662,723	441,728,935
Completely denatured.....wine gals.	24,977	36,674	522,213	628,885
Specially denatured.....wine gals.	18,108,146	24,427,781	218,103,524	245,250,746
WITHDRAWALS				
Undenatured, tax paid.....proof gals.	1,044,177	858,091	10,398,169	9,932,321
Tax free.....proof gals.	34,194,991	45,848,441	410,120,328	460,409,448
Completely denatured.....wine gals.	35,466	42,795	517,484	627,159
Specially denatured.....wine gals.	19,010,436	24,810,790	216,274,780	241,733,535
STOCKS AT END OF PERIOD				
Undenatured .....proof gals.	26,509,641	35,363,865	26,509,641	35,363,865
Completely denatured.....wine gals.	12,200	9,933	12,200	9,933
Specially denatured.....wine gals.	8,169,005	8,800,539	8,169,005	8,800,539

Aliphatic Organics

fide amounted to 47,908,443 pounds during May of this year, as against 50,360,624 pounds turned out in the same month in 1956. The cumulative figure for the first five calendar months of this year was 224,347,322 pounds. Total output over the same period in 1956 was 249,266,288 pounds.

Ethanolamines—Total output of the ethanolamines, the mono, di and tri, amounted to 6,585,764 pounds during May, the Tariff Commission reported, bringing the calendar year total for the first five months to 35,576,070 pounds. Corresponding figures for 1956 were 8,295,652 pounds produced in May and a total for the first five calndar months of 39,348,617 pounds.

Ethyl Acrylate—A major chemical producer will enter this field in the autumn with a plant designed to augment substantially domestic supplies of this monomer. The acrylates have been moving into broadening markets created by increased demand for acrylic polymers and copolymers used in manufacture of safety glass, aircraft canopies, textile finishes and many other end products. It was generally believed that the market potential for these materials is much greater than current volume of sales would indicate.

Formaldehyde—The letup in business so common in July was barely perceptible this year, producers reported after checking over their order books. As a result, volume of trade last month was perhaps 20 percent ahead of that handled in July, 1956. Producers found it difficult to analyze this phenomenon. Textile manufacturers usually shut down plants for two weeks in July, and most plywood producers were shut down, too. Yet, July's business in formaldehyde was surprisingly gratifying.

Business in August has been a different story altogether.

While total volume of business during August in formaldehyde and paraformaldehyde was quite substantial, the market could best he described as slow because sales volume was not as high as expected, and in relation to productive capacity was relatively low.

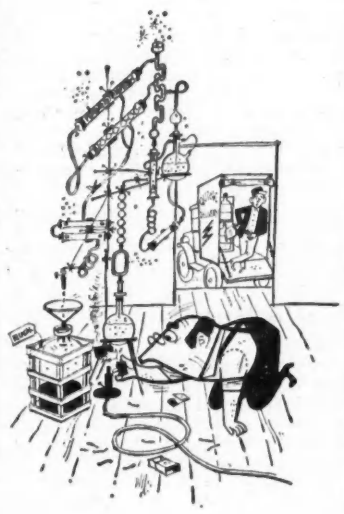
This was due to several factors, chief of which was the fact that business in synthetic resins made by condensation reactions with formaldehyde was off, and had been off most of the first half of this year. Both phenolic resins and cresylics were not moving as well as had been expected. Price patterns passed the mid-year without change, and there was no change expected in the weeks immediately ahead.

Formic Acid—The industry turned out 1,355,353 pounds of formic acid in May, the Tariff Commission reported, building the total for the first five calendar months of this year to 6,130,284 pounds. The figures represent an appreciable decline from output in 1956, when 1,472,837 pounds was produced in May and the total for the first five calendar months added up to 7,032,869 pounds.

Glycerine — Producers said last week that demand for refined glycerine has been seasonally normal so far this month. Consumption by domestic customers has been steady and in fairly heavy volume. Inventories were sufficient to insure prompt delivery against current and anticipated orders. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Foreign and domestic crude prices were unchanged last week. No additional material was coming in from abroad on new commitments at this time, but the industry was still digesting the heavy volume contracted for in recent months. It was believed that some additional price adjustment on domestic crude along the Atlantic seaboard would be made to reflect recent declines in foreign crude. The present pattern of domestic crude prices indicated that, in relation to eastern quotations, they were about 1c. per pound higher in the Chicago area and about ½c. per pound lower along the west coast. Factors that determined these differentials were remoteness of middle western points from seaports and a heavy supply-to-demand ratio prevalent along the west coast.

Methyl Acrylate — Strong demand for this monomer has been supporting brisk trade. In the fall, current domestic production will be augmented by commercial



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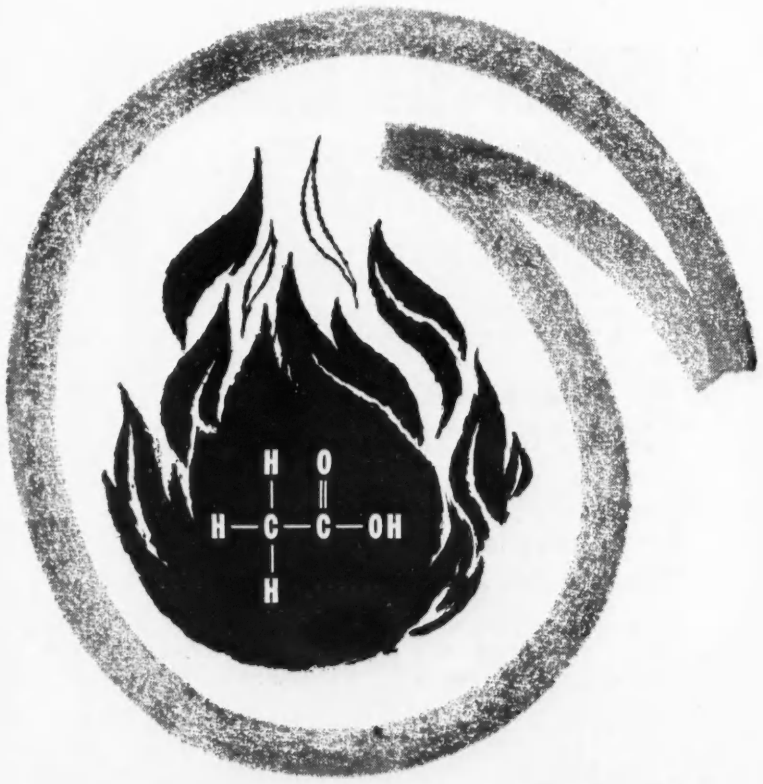

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Aliphatic Organics

quantities to be turned out at a new plant being built by a leading chemical company.

Methyl acrylate has been in particularly heavy demand for polymerization and production of aircraft canopies and safety glass. The acrylates generally have been moving into growing markets created by demand for textile finishes, aircraft canopies, safety glass, adhesives and several other end products made with their polymers or copolymers.

Molasses—Blackstrap declined 1c. per gallon at New York and most other east coast port terminals in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, despite prevalence of drought in many parts of the east. Prices slipped down ¼c. per gallon for the second consecutive week at New Orleans. Latest available quotations were 18c. to 18½c. per gallon at New Orleans, where most transactions were reported at 18¼c. per gallon, and 24c. per gallon at New York.

Supplies were adequate at both New Orleans and New York, with demand rated slow at New Orleans and slow to moderate at New York.

Prices were off ¼c. per gallon at most midwestern feed mixing centers.

Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute reported that production of Cuban blackstrap amounted to 252.2 million gallons as of July 15, with the average yield per ton of raw sugar coming to 40.4 gallons. Some 158 of the 161 sugar mills operating there this season had completed grinding operations by July 15.

Production of Hawaiian blackstrap in July was put at 7,678,791 gallons, bringing the total output for the first seven calendar months of this year to 33,858,657 gallons. Of this, 28,689,330 gallons was shipped to the US mainland by the end of July, including 3,548,250 gallons shipped here during that month alone.

Trade reports indicated that some new-crop Louisiana blackstrap was sold under contract at prices based on the season's average quotations.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane — Seasonal factors taken into account, this was regarded as a strong market. Supplies were generally adequate for short-term needs. Prices were unchanged. On a works basis, these were 11½c. per pound in tanklots, 13½c. per pound in drums, carlots, and 14½c. per pound in drums, less carlots.

Trichloroethylene — Metal degreasing was providing fairly heavy demand for this material. Supplies were generally adequate. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Production of trichloroethylene during May of this year amounted to 27,686,756 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, bringing the cumulative figure for the first five calendar months to 134,416,933 pounds. In 1956, some 145,222,910 pounds of this material was produced during the first five calendar months. Output was 27,936,518 pounds during May of that year.

Vinyl Acetate — Strong demand continued to characterize this market last week. Consumption was based for the most part on the monomer's role as starting point in manufacture of polyvinyl resin adhesives, sheeting and molding materials, water-emulsion paints, textile and paper coatings and plastic films. Production was geared to meet immediate and short-term consumer demand. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Potash Use

—*Continued from page 1*

Exports to other countries were 133,454 tons K_2O, an increase of 132 percent.

Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes amounted to 61,098 tons K_2O, a decrease of 10 percent under last year. Total deliveries for all purposes were 2,337,367 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 1,381,665 tons of K_2O, an increase of nearly 12 percent in salts and K_2O.

During the second quarter of 1957, deliveries for agricultural purposes were 559,297 tons in K_2O in continental United States, 25,804 tons in Canada, 5,217 tons in Cuba, 10,665 tons in Puerto Rico, and 4,441 tons in Hawaii making a total of 605,424 tons K_2O, an increase of 18 percent over last year.

Included in these figures are imports of 79,971 tons K_2O for the first five months of the year. Exports of potash to other countries during the second quarter were 59,679 tons K_2O, an increase of 71 percent over last year.

Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes were 30,645 tons K_2O, a decrease of nearly 9 percent under last year. Total deliveries for the quarter including imports for the first five months, were 1,175,225 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 695,748 tons K_2O, an increase of 20 percent over last year.

Antibiotic Makers Asked

—*Continued from page 5*

terdependence existing among scientific disciplines. National Science Foundation is responsible for coordinating the US program for the science pavilion.

Dr. Randolph T. Major of the University of Virginia is organizing the exhibit on antibiotics, and Dr. Max Tishler of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., is the molecule class committee consultant. Axel Horn of New York has been commissioned to design the exhibit.

Drug companies contributing to the fund are being asked to make their checks payable to "Brussels Exhibition Trust Fund—ADMA." The Washington office of ADMA will hold the money in trust and pay the exhibition expenses.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Trade in most nitrogenous fertilizer materials was seasonally slow last week, but the industry expected a sharp upturn in another week or so when farmers in the northeast, south and middle west prepare for their small grain planting and pasture fertilization. Some of the optimism was based on good prices for hogs and cattle and the fact that the floods in the middle west did not damage crops nearly as seriously as early estimates indicated. Economic rehabilitation of the farmers as a result of good prices for livestock and good crops, it was reasoned, could put a firm support under the fertilizer business.

The lull in trade in potash was more pronounced than seasonal factors alone could account for. The new price inducement favoring orders for shipment prior to October 1 stimulated some extra business in June and July, glutting distribution channels. A mild flurry of trade was anticipated in some quarters in the form of buying ahead of the August 26 rise in freight rates, but no real relief was expected here until September. Japan has the need for heavy import of potash but lacks the dollars, trade sources observed.

On an f.o.b. Carlsbad basis, it was noted, current quotations on potassium muriate are the lowest they have been since 1937.

Demand for fishmeal and fishscrap improved slightly last week, but the catch has been poor and producers were holding out for still better prices. Quotations rose $2 per ton on meal and $3 per ton for scrap.

Rain came to the farmlands in the northeast but, in almost all cases, they were too little and too late. Potato farmers on Long Island, truck farmers in Connecticut and tomato growers in New Jersey reported poor crops.

Price Trends

Advanced

Fishmeal, $2 per ton.
Fishscrap, $3 per ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1956
111.06	110.73	110.73	107.22

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Animal Proteins—Fishing off Atlantic and Gulf coasts has been spotty, and prices rose last week, up $2 per ton for fishmeal and up $3 per ton on fishscrap. Sellers have been firm in their thinking, anticipating continued poor catches and confident of improved demand and higher prices in the fall. One of two large mills in the south knocked out by hurricane Audrey was still down last week. Bertha docked the fishing fleet for two days. Demand has improved slightly, not enough to give the market any real tone. Latest quotations reported were $132 per ton for meal and $128 per ton for scrap.

Cattle feed requirements accounted for fair demand for blood. Little was moving into fertilizers nowadays. Prices remained at $5.25 per unit-ton at New York and $6 per unit-ton at Chicago.

Tankage was in fair demand at $5.25 per unit-ton f.o.b. New York and $6.50 per unit-ton f.o.b. Chicago.

Hoofmeal was unchanged at $5.75 per unit-ton f.o.b. Chicago.

No castor pomace was available, all plants here having been shut down. On account of the higher labor rates for crushing beans here, economics dictated that the beans be treated in Brazil and the oil shipped from there. Last prices quoted on pomace were $45.50 per ton, works basis.

Nitrogenous tankage was quoted at from $3 to $4 per unit of ammonia f.o.b. producing points, price depending upon location. Demand was fair.

The once bright prospects for feathermeal apparently have been clouded by an adverse economic complex, involving changes in poultry processing and distribution practices and other factors.

Dicalcium Phosphate—Trade sources last week reported that this material was now in free supply. Only four months or so ago, supplies were notably tight. There has been a gradual easing off since that time, and, currently, there was adequate material to enable producers to satisfy all consumer requirements promptly.

Lime—The industry was making an emphatic educational effort to induce farmers to use more lime.

Producers have been pointing out that insufficiency of lime in fertilizer mixes is directly accountable to most cases of deficiency of soil pH. Optimum pH of the soil has been determined to be between 6 and 7, but trade sources said there are myriad farms in New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa where soil analysis reveals that the pH has fallen off to the "dangerous level" of 4.5 to 5. In many cases, it was said, these farms were lavishly treated with other fertilizer materials and yet experienced crop failures due to low pH. These sources said that only insufficient liming could be blamed, in these cases, for the fact that the farmers were not realizing the national average $3 to $4 crop improvement per $1 spent for fertilizer.

A special case is soil heavily treated with ammonium sulfate. Agronomists have said that one ton of lime is required to neutralize one ton of sulfate. The sulfate was especially popular, it was noted, in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Autumn was said to be the ideal time for liming.

Nitrogen Solutions—In common with other nitrogenous fertilizer materials, trade in solutions has been slow, and supplies were abundant.

The industry expected business to firm up within a week or so as farmers in the northeast, south and middle west prepare for their small grain planting and pasture fertilization. A certain amount of fertilizer will be ploughed down for the corn and the spring crops.

Some of the optimism is based on currently good prices for hogs and cattle and the fact that the floods in the middle west didn't do nearly the damage that early appraisals indicated. In fact, trade sources said that middle western crops looked pretty good. Good prices for livestock and good crops would go a long way toward the farmers' economic rehabilitation and put a firm prop under the fertilizer business, it was noted.

On the other hand, eastern farms were still plagued by drought.

Potash—Seasonal factors could be held to account for much of the lethargy here, trade sources said, but trade was even more listless than it usually is at this time of year. The new price inducement favoring orders for shipment prior to October 1 stimulated some extra business in June and July, and distribution channels were heavily loaded as a result. Steeper freight rates to become effective August 26 could firm up the market temporarily, but no real improvement was expected in most quarters until September.

There is a latent export market of magnitude in Japan, producers said. Trouble with it at this time, however, is that the Japanese just don't have the dollars.

Muriate prices were currently the lowest that they have been since 1937, it was pointed out. This was true on the basis of quotations f.o.b. Carlsbad. There have been times during the past 20 years when the delivered cost of muriate at some points was lower, freight rates accounting for the difference.

Pesticides

Requirements for pesticides were becoming more urgent last week, but the market remained in a rather chaotic state. The ideal situation existed in the middle west, where torrential rains stimulated insect life and at the same time helped produce crops that would bring the farmers enough money to fight them off. Elsewhere prospects were bleak. The rains came too late and too little to support a healthy market in the northeast. In other sections, farm cash was scarce.

The boll weevil, a growing menace in the southeast, was migrating into the Carolinas. Grasshoppers constituted the most dangerous threat for crops in Kansas. The corn earworm, severe on corn in Ohio and a serious problem in Utah, threatened heavy damage to Virginia soybeans. Spider mites were getting at soybeans in the middle Atlantic states, and the spotted alfalfa aphid threatened in Georgia. Orchard mites were troublesome in many areas.

An adult male Mexican fruit fly was trapped only one-quarter of a mile north of the border, two miles east of the San Ysidro border gate.

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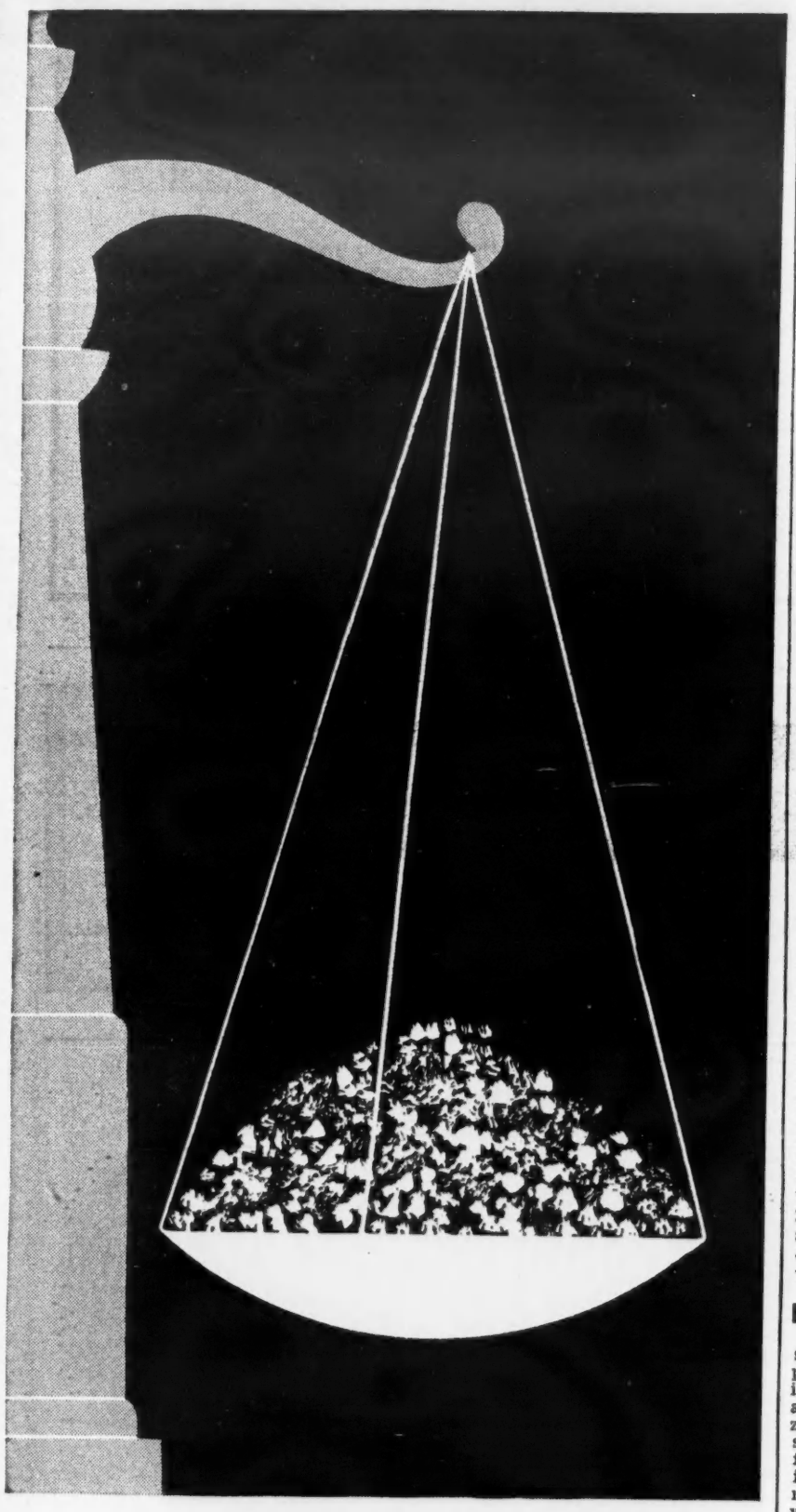

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The expected break in cokeoven toluene prices came last week and ranged from 1 cent per gallon at most shipping points to 3¾ cents at Lone Star, Texas. The move came after adjustments made during the past few weeks by major petroleum concerns and was instituted to combat the increased competitive pressure. Producers in both industries have been plagued for many months with top heavy inventories built up as a result of reduced government buying and a slackening in use of toluene as an industrial solvent. Exports of toluene at reduced prices have run to approximately three times those of last year. Retention of substantial quantities of petroleum toluene in the gasoline stream has helped, but there is considerably less profit in its use in this manner than as an industrial solvent.

Xylene was down 1 cent at Chicago in response to a similar reduction by a petroleum source two weeks ago. There was no indication that other xylene changes might be made. It was felt that the reduction came about as a result of the local competitive situation at Chicago and would be confined to that area.

A producer announced new schedules for its butylated hydroxytoluene products. Under the new schedules, a special price will be made to vitamin premix distributors while food grade and feed grade materials were to be listed separately. Technical material was unchanged and uniform in price throughout the industry. The latter material continues to form the bulk of the market, it was said.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended August 18 would amount to 81.9 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,097,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,043,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,030,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,154,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago. A record was set for shipments of finished steel products for construction and maintenance in the first half of 1957, the Institute said. Construction received 6,527,000 net tons, nearly a million tons more than the former record of 5,531,754 net tons set during the first half of 1956. Three top categories for finished steel products in the first six months of the year were warehouses and distributors which took 20 percent of total domestic shipments; automotive, taking 17.4 percent; and construction, including maintenance, which took a record 15.6 percent.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Toluene, 1c. to 3¾c. per gallon.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1956
118.18	118.18	118.19	114.89

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Market conditions were substantially unchanged from reports of the past several weeks. With steel output holding to the current level, consumers were assured of quite adequate supplies of benzene. Despite the debilitating effect of seasonal influences on this market, it was felt that benzene would continue to move in volume, allowing cokeoven operators to maintain the current comfortable status with regard to inventories. Prices of long standing in the industry were unchanged and firm at 36c. per gallon.

Naphthalene — Sizable shipments of crude from foreign sources, notably the Russian block, continue to come into the country. It appeared earlier in the year that imports might not come up to figures for last year, but the influx of material during the past six weeks led some sources to believe that imports this year might top those of 1956. In any case, it was evident that naphthalene inventories were top heavy and observers could see no significant alleviation of the situation for several weeks. Phthalic anhydride continued to move at a routine pace which contributed a major damping effect to the naphthalene market. Some reports indicate that Russian material was quoted as low as 3.8c. per pound while the majority of trade advice indicated a price of 4c.-4½c. in effect.

Phenol—Market was quiet and conditions were essentially unchanged from reports of two weeks ago. Current production capacity in the industry was accounted well able to handle demand from makers of phenolic resins. A secondary outlet for phenol as a raw material in the manufacture of salicylic acid was slow to react to stepped up pharmaceutical demand expected to become increasingly heavy with the approach of the fall season. It was further felt that consumer inventories on salicylic acid and salicylates were currently being worked off. Phenol price was unchanged from last report.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand continued to be on a routine level according to trade reports of last week. The first facility for production of phthalic anhydride on the west coast was reportedly on stream with a capacity of 10 million pounds annually. It was expected that the new plant would provide enough phthalic for captive uses as well as for raw material sales for use in plastics in the boatbuilding, aircraft and building construction industries. Other additions to phthalic capacity in recent years have made this material readily available for the widely diversified uses to which alkyd resins and plastics may be put.

Toluene—The expected price break on cokeoven toluene came last week with the announcement of new price schedules at most shipping points. Reductions at Bethlehem, Pa., and Sparrow,s Point, Maryland, amounted to 2½c per gallon and brought the price from 32c down to 29½c. At Johnstown, Pa., and Lackawanna, New York, price was dropped 1c per gallon to 31c. Price at Birmingham, Ala., Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Lorain, Ohio, was 31c, a decline of 1c per gallon at all of these points. Price at Geneva, Utah, was unchanged at 26c. per gallon. At Philadelphia district a reduction of 2½c. per gallon to 29½c. was noted. Quotation for Lone Star, Texas, was dropped 3¾c. per gallon to 29¼c.

The reductions come after many months in which producers, both cokeoven and petroleum, have faced the increasingly difficult task of fighting a buildup in inventories. Government buying is greatly diminished while use in solvents and lacquers has suffered, but to a lesser degree. Exports this year were roughly three times those of last year and going into world markets at reduced prices. Retention of toluence in the gasoline stream by petroleum makers has helped some but toluene used in this manner brings considerably less than when it is sold for solvent use.

Xylene — A reduction of 1c per gallon to 34c in the Chicago district was instituted by steel companies last week in order to meet the competitive pressure of petroleum makers who initiated xylene changes in the area two weeks ago.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending August 11 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	815,712
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	34,733,582
Benzene	gals.	3,104,971
Coaltar	gals.	15,261,725
Creosote	gals.	502,048
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,302,321
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	11,840
Toluene	gals.	684,146
Xylene	gals.	197,349

Dyes

A leading manufacturer reduced prices for a number of coaltar dyes. Chrome black T was reduced 8c. per pound to $1.03. Other dyes reduced but not listed in OPD prices current were: Black T ex. conc., down 12c. to $1.60 per pound; Black RN double conc., declined 8c. to $1.51 while Blue 6GFL conc. and Fast Blue 6G conc. were dropped 30c. per pound to $1.70. A reduction of 26c. per pound was noted for Turquoise GL to $2.61 per pound and Red GG ex. conc. was lowered 1c. per pound while Red MB paste showed a 4c. per pound increase. Malachite Green V

powder was discontinued in favor of Green V crystals (color index number 657) and Aliazrin Blue SAPX (color index number 1054) was dropped.

Intermediates

Alkylated Phenols—Prices on di-sec and di-tert-amyl phenols as well as o-tert and p-tert-amyl phenols were unchanged from levels established in the trade for more than a year. The former materials were finding diversified use as antioxidants in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, as wetting agents in the petroleum field and in the making of various agricultural chemicals. Use in oil soluble resins continued to take a major part of p-tert-amyl phenol production while some use of this item as an emulsion breaker in the petroleum industry has been noted. o-tert-Amyl phenol, the only one of these materials in flake form, was quoted at 26¾c. in truckloads and carloads while l.c.l. price is 1c. per pound more.

2, 6, DBPC — Industrial use of this antioxidant continued to form by far the bulk of the market. Its use as a gasoline additive where it acts as a gum inhibitor has shown marked growth in the past year. However, there was a growing market for this material in the food and feed supplement field. It was felt that the use of antioxidants in food and feed form at present about a $4 million market. Although ascorbic and citric acids were said to have a firm foothold at this outlet, it was felt that 2, 6, DBPC was a formidable competitor with growing potential. It was pointed out that minimal quantities have to be added per ton of feed to provide vitamin stability and prevent rancidity. Availability of p-cresol as raw material was in balance with current needs, it was said. Producers reported operating at capacity or very close to it. Food grade material ranged from $1.20 for carload and truckload to $1.24 in l.t.l. lots. Fine ground feed grade material was available at $1.17 per pound, any quantity. A producer offered carload and truckload price of $1.05 and $1.07 for l.c.l. and l.t.l., to vitamin premix distributors who were described as those who blend BHT products with vitamins, antibiotics and minerals for resale to feed mills. It was again pointed out by some sources that in this latter area where a series of distributorships plays a major part, there has been some indication of a soft tone to the market. Chemically, there is no distinction between food and feed grade materials. Food grade BHT generally comes as a crystal and the feed material is ground to about 200 mesh and a 5 percent diluent added to prevent caking. It appeared that a price distinction would be made between food grade ($1.20-$1.24), feed grade ($1.17), and feed grade to vitamin pre-mix distributors ($1.05).

Styrene Monomer — Price was unchanged. It was pointed out that as rubber companies have increased production capacity they have become less desirous of building substantial inventories of styrene and have felt themselves well able to handle surge demands. Buying by rubber companies during the first quarter was good, partially as a result of anticipated upcoming labor troubles. Second quarter buying was dull and further slowed by foreknowledge of the 4c. per pound July 1 price reduction. The latter effect was accounted a minor factor since buying by rubber companies is on long term contract and relatively stable. Automotive sales have been down and have had their effect in sales of rubber and consequently in styrene. An added depressant was the increase in the use of oil extended rubber, which on a net polymer basis, calls for less styrene. Sales of styrene during August have shown a good increase over last month, in both polymer and rubber grades. With some rubber companies operating at reduced levels as a result of strikes, it was felt that styrene sales might suffer to some extent.

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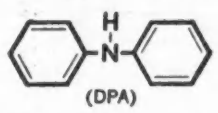

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Vitamin B_{12} bulk materials were reduced by approximately 15 percent last week. The reductions on cyanocobalamin and cobalamin products were in line with price declines which have hit most major B-complex vitamins since the first of the year. The change was said to have been initiated in an effort to "facilitate wider use of Vitamin B_{12} which is becoming more and more important in medical practice." Vitamin markets otherwise, were quiet with the exception of ascorbic acid which continued to move in good volume. It was again pointed out that expanding and diversified uses have made this item a good year round seller in recent years. Price on ascorbic was unchanged from last reports, according to trade advices.

Quinine sulfate was increased 2 cents per ounce across the board. Other quinine salts remained unchanged, according to reports from sources queried last week. The advance follows a 4 cents per ounce increase on quinidine sulfate three weeks ago.

Antibiotics were moving in routine volume. Penicillin salts production last year outran production in 1955 by 134 trillion units and prospects for this year were even better, according to most sources. Strep and dihydrostreptomycin continued in balance although current needs were spotty as a result of seasonal factors which depressed the market to some extent. It was anticipated in some quarters that a sustained upward trend in demand could be expected in the early part of next month. Prices of these antibiotics were unchanged last week. It was noted that sales of neomycin, bacitracin and tyrothricin troches would be approved for over the counter sales after November 8 by Food and Drug Administration. Production of antibiotics for animal feed supplements, crop spraying and food preservation continues on the increase, it was said.

Caffeine citrate remains unchanged after the reductions on hydrous and anhydrous caffeine three weeks ago. It was again pointed out that volume on the latter item has dwindled considerably in recent years. It was felt to be too early to tell what impact the reductions on caffeine would have on imports which last year totaled over one-third of domestic consumption.

Tartrates were dull while sodium alginate was said to be seasonally active. Salicylates were moving in moderate volume although consumer activity was limited by seasonal influences.

Price Trends

Advanced

Quinine sulfate, 2c. per oz.
Silver cyanide, ½c. per oz.

Reduced

Lobelia herb, 25c. per lb.
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., $30 per gm.
Oral solids, $10 per gm.
Triturations, $41 per gm.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1956
63.28	63.85	63.86	65.85

For Current Prices see Page 9

Antibiotics—Production of all antibiotics last year totaled 1,962,000 pounds. Sales were 1,707,000 pounds valued at $269,330,000 for an average unit value of $144.32. Dihydrostreptomycin output was 478,000 pounds while strep was 139,000 and penicillin salts totaled 631,000 pounds. Neomycin base production was 17,000 pounds while 220,000 pounds of tetracycline was turned out. Production of all other antibiotics was 477,000 pounds. Antibiotics for animal feed supplements, food preservation and crop spraying formed a sizable segment of the market, contributing 802,000 pounds last year. FDA specified November 8 as the date after which bacitracin, neomycin and tyrothricin troches may be sold over the counter. Currently, the market was quiet, according to reports from trade sources contacted last week.

Caffeine—Hydrous and anhydrous material was steady after reductions of three weeks ago amounting to approximately 17 percent. It was difficult as yet to say what impact the declines would have on the steady flow of imports which, last year, totaled over 600,000 pounds, roughly one-third of domestic consumption. There was no change in caffeine citrate according to trade reports. It was pointed out that volume on the latter has dwindled to a point where it is not a significant factor. Production of natural and synthetic caffeine last year amounted to 1,758,000 pounds, while sales were 1,640,000 pounds valued at $4,783,000 for a unit value of $2.92.

Cholines — Price is unchanged from those levels established for many months. A leading producer has changed listings to the metric system. Price was listed at $2.75-$3 per kilo, according to quantity. Total production of choline salts was 5,215,000 pounds last year, while sales were 4,261,000 pounds valued at $1,631,000 for a per unit value of $1.38. Choline chloride for use in poultry feed and as a chemical intermediate formed by far the bulk of the market, accounting for 4.8 million pounds and sales of 3.8 million. Stocks were readily available from major producers. Sources generally felt that cholines had taken over a good part of markets previously dominated by the betaines. Production of betaine hydrochloride and base totaled 53,000 pounds last year.

Gelatin — Gelatin production in June totaled 5,020,000 pounds as compared to 4,734,000 pounds in the comparable month last year. Total shipments for the two months were 4,605,000 pounds in June, 1957, and 4,534,000 pounds in June, 1956. Stocks on hands at producing plants in June of this year were 14,699,000 pounds as against 12,986,000 pounds in the like month last year.

Pyridoxine—The market was largely routine as a result of seasonal influences, it was said. Production last year totaled 37,000 pounds according to preliminary reports from the Tariff Commission. Sales for the year were 24,000 pounds valued at $3,615,000 with a per unit value of $150.63. Price was unchanged from the 29½c. per gram level established in late February of this year. Stocks were adequate for the current modest needs which characterize this market.

Quinine Sulfate—Price was boosted 2c. per ounce across the board last week. Price schedules call for 1000 ounce drums to list at 27½c., 1000 ounces in 100 ounce tins at 28c. while less than 1000 ounces in tins was quoted at 29c. per ounce. Demand was spotty and at a reduced level. Stocks were everywhere adequate for the current modest needs of the trade.

Reserpine — Withdrawals at the $1.70 per gram price established in recent months continued spotty although there were some reports of sustained demand as a result of an upswing in pharmaceutical needs. Production last year was estimated to be 1,000 pounds while output of a relatively new tranquilizer, meprobamate, was 346,000 pounds. Sales of the latter reached a level of $2,503,000 for a unit value of $7.69. Overlooking the more spectacular aspects of meprobamate as used in "nerve-pill products," it was pointed out that good results had been obtained utilizing its muscle relaxant properties in combination with salicylates or prednisolone in the treatment of certain types of rheumatic or arthritic conditions.

Salicylates — Prices were unchanged from last reports and trade needs remain at a moderate level. The leveling off in demand noted over the summer was attributed to seasonal influences as well as persisting reports that some consumers were able to get along on stocks taken in before across the board increase of April 1. Observers were confident that demand patterns would begin to follow a more normal course within the next few weeks when manufacturers begin to gear operations to production levels more in keeping with the fall season. Makers of antipyretic analgesics speculated on the possibility of more extensive use of their products this fall in view of the bustle of activity by six firms engaged in the production of influenza vaccine. Reports from health authorities would seem to indicate that the far eastern viris is of a relatively mild strain. A mortality rate of two cases in every thousand was recorded during the seige of influenza in the Far East. Secondary infections, too, were said to be remarkably low.

Asprin production in 1956 rose to 16,603,000 pounds and sales were 13,524,000

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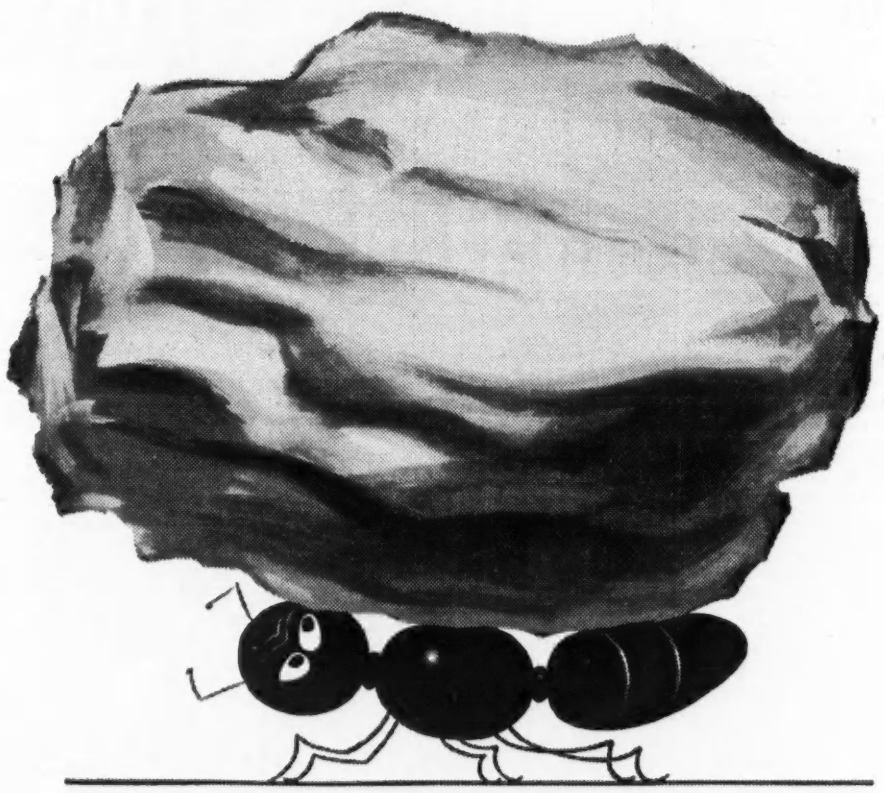
pounds valued at $7,007,000 for a unit value of 52c. Production of salicylamide during the year amounted to 374,000 pounds while output of salicylic acid was 8,558,000 pounds and sodium salicylate 776,000 pounds. All other salicylates totaled 193,000 pounds.

Silver Cyanide—In response to recent fluctuations in silver bullion, cyanide salt was advanced ½c. per ounce. The move had been anticipated as nitrate advanced ⅜c. per ounce two weeks ago. Price in 1000 ounce lots was quoted at 87½c. per ounce while 500 ounces was 87¾c. and 100 ounce bottles were listed at 87⅝c. per ounce. Demand was routine, stocks readily available.

Sodium Alginate—Market was seasonally active, according to trade sources contacted last week. Price was unchanged and ranged from 87c. per pound on industrial grades to $1.30 per pound for NF material. Stocks were readily available in quantity from dealers here.

Tartrates—There were some reports of an upturn in sales volume on tartrates but established major producers close to the industry indicated little change in conditions throughout the entire line. Trade sources contacted did not look for any marked increase for some time and business generally was accounted spotty. Import pressure continues to make itself felt in the acid market. It was pointed out that this condition has been in effect for many, many months and no significant change could be expected there. Domestic price quotations were unchanged from those levels established on October 1 of last year when an across the board increase was effected.

Vitamin B_{12}—Cobalamin and cyanocobalamin products were reduced up to 15 percent last week. Crystalline B_{12} was reduced $30 per gram to $215 while NF oral solids were down $10 per gram to $175. Triturations of 0.1 percent crystalline B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol were down $41 per gram to a $247 level. Reductions were said to have been instituted in an effort to speed more widespread use of this vitamin. It was pointed out that the reductions come at a time when an increasing number of clinical reports suggest increased use of Vitamin B_{12} in conditions such as pregnancy, certain liver conditions and geriatrics. Production of all types of B_{12} last year was 655 pounds and sales totaled 450 pounds, according to figures of the Tariff Commission.



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Botanicals

Shipments of papain continued to arrive, but trade sources indicated that they were lots already contracted for. Some arrivals continued to be detained. High prices were said to be a limiting factor on consumer activity. Spotty demand was noted for ipecac root as dealers anticipated new crop arrivals in four to six weeks. Chamomile flowers were moving in nominal volume at advanced levels. Overall, market activity was spotty and restricted to immediate needs. Market sources speculated over the possibility of a sustained upturn sometime after Labor Day. However, it was pointed out that some consumers are forced to withdraw from the market in the face of higher prices brought about by increased ocean freight rates, scarcities, poor harvests and detentions of shipments.

Dealers in domestic botanical drugs, especially on volume items, reported collections as comparing very favorably with last year. In some cases, even better harvests were in prospect. New crop digitalis leaves were expected in the latter part of September. It was felt that yields may have been effected by dry weather conditions but volume and quality were up to standard. Lobelia herb was coming in at a steady clip and dealers quotes have declined 20 cents to 25 cents on spot. Senega root was quiet. Sources indicated collectors would dig root throughout August. Ladyslipper root continued scarce and high priced with no expectation of any alleviation of the tight supply situation which has prevailed for many months. It was felt that the principle difficulty was to get collectors to concentrate on a small volume item of this nature when large volume botanicals, easier to harvest, were at a premium in the market.

Digitalis Leaves—New crop material was expected in the latter part of September. Trade sources reported that dry weather conditions may have effected yields to some extent but that quality and volume would come up to expectation. Current demand was steady at a moderate volume. Price was unchanged from levels previously reported.

Ladyslipper Root—Collections were not up to normal and it was indicated that this item would continue to be scarce and high priced. Although volume continues small it was felt that this domestic botanical was of prime importance. The major difficulty appeared to be in getting collectors to bother with this item when more lucrative, bulky items are at a premium in the market. Price was $4.50, nominal.

Lobelia Herb—Price was reduced 25c. per pound as new crop material continues to come in at collecting stations. Current spot quotations were 70c. per pound. Dealers anticipated collections would compare favorably with those of last year.

Fallout, Cancer, Heart Chemicals Studies

—Continued from page 7

"Chemical Marketing and Production—A Report from Japan."

Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York, will discuss "The Soluble Puzzle of Cancer," and Professor Glenn T. Seaborg of the University of California, who won the Nobel prize for his achievements in nuclear chemistry, will describe "The Original Process for the Extraction of Plutonium."

The Charles Goodyear Medal—highest honor in rubber chemistry—will be presented to Arthur W. Carpenter, a consultant of Akron, Ohio, who will speak on "The Tower of Babel."

Air pollution is among the themes which will receive intensive consideration at the meeting. Thirty papers on various aspects of this problem will be presented at a three-day symposium sponsored jointly by the society's division of industrial and engineering chemistry and the division of water, sewage and sanitation chemistry.

A report on "Investigating Inhalation Hazard from Radioactive Fallout" will be given at this symposium by Dr. William B. Lane of the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco.

Another scientist from the Radiological Defense Laboratory, Dr. C. E. Adams, is scheduled to address the ACS division of inorganic chemistry on "The Nature of Radioactive Fallout Particles."

Two cancer symposia are on the program, one dealing with 'Metabolism and Clinical Problems" and the other with "Viruses and Cancer."

The relationship between dietary fats and atherosclerosis, the role of enzymes in respiration, and a new technique for detecting barbiturates in the bloodstream are among scheduled topics in the fields of medicinal and biological chemistry.

New crops for American agriculture, new uses for existing crops, and safety evaluation of food additives are some of the subjects on the agenda of the division of agricultural and food chemistry. The role of antibiotics in the preservation of foods and industrial materials also will be examined by this division.

Several of the society's divisions will hear reports on peaceful applications of atomic energy. The division of agricultural and food chemistry will consider the use of radioactive tracers to study pesticides.

Radiation as a means of cross-linking particles that make up such materials as plastics and rubber will be discussed by the division of paint, plastics and printing inks.

The division of water, sewage and sanitation chemistry has planned a panel discussion on "Water Technology of Boiling Water and Pressurized Water Reactors."

Of special interest in the textile field is a symposium on "Dyeing Behavior of Cellulose and Cellulose Derivatives," which is slated by the division of cellulose chemistry.

Rubber chemists will receive reports on improved methods of compounding, testing and analyzing both natural and synthetic rubber. The division of inorganic chemistry will sponsor a symposium on "New Industrial Inorganic Chemicals."

A symposium on "New Ideas in the Four-Year Curriculum" and a special session on educational films will highlight the program of the division of chemical education.

Dr. Norris W. Rakestraw, professor of chemistry and head of the chemistry division of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif., who has won the 1957 Scientific Apparatus Makers Award in Chemical Education, will address the division on the topic "Chemical Education —Then and Now."

Chemical aspects of the International Geophysical Year will be considered at a symposium on "Earth, Air and Space," to be conducted in conjunction with the ACS meeting under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, the Hayden Planetarium and the American Cyanamid Company.

Sessions of the ACS meeting will be held in the Barbizon-Plaza, Henry Hudson, Park Sheraton, Plaza, Biltmore, Commodore, Governor Clinton, Martinique, New Yorker, Sheraton-McAlpin and Statler Hotels.

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ANILINE DYES—34 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Southampton
41 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
8 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
6 dms, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
12 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Hamburg
10 cans, Nova Chemical Corp, Hamburg
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31 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
7 cs, Hemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
16 dms, Antwerp
55 dms, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY, CRUDE—50 kgs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ANTIMONY REGULUS—100 cs, Antwerp
APRICOT KERNELS—20 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Barcelona
ARGOL—542 bgs, Lisbon
ARSENIC TRIOXIDE—969 dms, Marseilles
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,000 bgs, Antony Gibbs, Lourenco Marques
3,700 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Raw Asbestos Distributors, Durban
6 cts, P Steinharter, London
ASPIRIN—4 dms, D C Andrews, Southampton
BARBASCO POWDER—4,000 bgs, Pan Americana Inc, Iquitos
BARIUM CHLORATE—100 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseilles
BAUXITE—50 bgs, Aluminum Co of America, Paramaribo
BAUXITE ORE—2,759 tons, Aluminum Co of America, Tembladora
5,711 tons, Aluminum Co of America, Paramaribo
BEEF EXTRACT—120 cs, John Thallon, Brisbane
BEESWAX—50 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
187 pks, Assab
50 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
BERGAMOT OIL—20 h cs, Messina
BICARBONATE OF SODA—499 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
18 dms, D C Andrews, Southampton
BLANC FIXE—700 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Inc, Callao
10 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler Inc, Iquitos
5 dms, Freedman & Slater, Iquitos
BUCHU LEAVES—20 bls, Capetown
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Inc, London
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1,297 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Liverpool
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, S B Penick, Kobe
CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC—224 ctns, P H Petry, London
CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA—10 cs, Synthetic Fertilizers & Chemical Co, Antwerp
CANANGA OIL—5 cs, George Lueders, Penang
CANDELILLA WAX—63 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Spartan Trading Corp, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON POWDER—3 dms, Morganite Inc, Southampton
214 bgs, Morganite Inc, London
CARNAUBA WAX—213 bgs, M Argueso, Parnaiba Piauri
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63 bgs, First National City Bank, Parnaiba Piauri
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189 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Division, Fortaleza-Ceara
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630 bgs, Baker, Iron & Dockstader, Fortaleza-Ceara
407 bgs, Greene & Co, Fortaleza-Ceara
67 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza-Ceara
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168 bgs, Fortaleza-Ceara
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CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
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448 bgs, Melbourne
426 bgs, Hamburg
CASSIA—1,140 bls, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,149 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Marseilles
600 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Leghorn
CHLORINATED RUBBER—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt Inc, Madras
50 bls, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
CITRIC ACID—11 dms, D C Andrews, Southampton
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COALTAR DYES—15 dms, C A Haynes, Bremerhaven
21 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
1 ctn, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
14 dms, Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
31 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
29 dms, Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Antwerp
14 dms, Bremerhaven
55 dms, Antwerp
COCOA BUTTER—577 ctns, General Cocoa Products Corp, Kingston
1,675 pks, United States Cocoa Corp, Kingston
COCOA LARD—500 ctns, Tamas Somohano, Vera Cruz
COCONUT OIL—900 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
23,350 kilos, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
COLOMBO ROOT—66 bgs, Lourenco Marques
COPAL GUM—72 bkts, Gillespie, Rogers & Pyatt, Surabaya
136 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Surabaya
148 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
156 bkts, S Winterbourne, Macassar
72 bkts, O G Innes, Singapore
108 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
COQUIRANA GUM—95 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Manaos
68 bls, Herman Hollander, Itacoatiara
CORIANDER SEED—625 bgs, Louis Furth, Antwerp
117 bgs, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—59,066 lbs, H A Gogarty, London
CUBE ROOT—1,420 bls, Rubber Corp of America, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 ctns, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
100 cs, National Trust Co, Cadiz
DEXTRIN—544 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Paisley Products Inc, Rotterdam
DINA ACID—14 dms, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
DOGWOOD BARK—207 pks, Lydia E Pinkham Medicine Co, Kingston
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
669 bgs, Reichard-Coulston Inc, Larnaca
EUCALYPTUS OIL—26 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Leghorn
FENNEL SEED—200 bgs, First National City Bank, Buenos Aires
FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Consumer Import Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,996 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Callao
FUEL OIL—107,389 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Corp, Caripito
174,032 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Corp, Las Piedras
111,937 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
114,265 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
423,285 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
175,000 bbls, Esso Export Co, Aruba
170,323 bbls, Esso Export Co, Las Piedras
116,566 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Havana
106,176 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
FURFURAL — 1,736,460 lbs, E I Du Pont De Nemours, La Romana
GAMMA ACID—22 bgs, Belle Chemical Co, Rotterdam
GARLIC CAPSULES—2 cs, Richards Laboratories, Hamburg
GARLIC POWDER—15 cs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
125 cs, Malaga
GELATIN—200 cs, T M Duche, Havre
336 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, G L Lippelgoes, Hull
50 dms, Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
200 bls, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
GERMANIUM OXIDE—136 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp
GLUE STOCK—268 pks, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills Inc, Madras
375 bgs, First National City Bank, Hamburg
500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GUAR GUM—200 bgs, Meer Corp, Liverpool
960 bgs, Morningstar Nicol Inc, Liverpool
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—150 dms, Indept Chemical Corp, Hamburg
JABORANDY LEAVES—76 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Parnaiba Piaui
JUNIPER BERRIES—150 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
IRON OXIDE—442 bgs, Reichard Coulston Inc, Malaga
870 bgs, Malaga
KOLA NUTS—100 bgs, D Steengrafe, Kingston
LACTIC ACID—1 dm, Frank Samuel, Copenhagen
LEMON OIL—100 qu cs, George Lueders, Messina
20 h cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Santiago de Cuba
LEMONGRASS OIL—16 dms, Vokart Bros, Cochin
LIME OIL—4 dms, George Uhe & Co, Vera Cruz
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
31 dms, Ungerer Co, Vera Cruz
LOCUST BEANS—3 bgs, Hamburg
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—30 csks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—108 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
12 cs, Rotterdam
MANDARIN OIL—30 qu cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
MAGNESIUM SILICATE—50 dms, Inter Maritime Forwarding Co, London
MANGROVE BARK—366 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
MERCURY—11 flasks, W R Grace, Callao
1,050 flasks, Cadiz
METHYLPROPYL KETONE—1 box, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, London
MIMOSA EXTRACT—600 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—400 csks, Intern Selling Corp, Marseilles
MUSK, ARTIFICIAL—14 dms, Royne Dupont, Rotterdam
MYRRH GUM—67 bgs, S Hartman, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—625 bgs, Gallard-Schlesinger Chemicides, Antwerp
7,138 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products Co, Gdynia
NUTMEG—15 bgs, J F Frank, Semarang
219 bgs, East India Trading Corp, Surabaya
70 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Macassar
30 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
89 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Singapore
OITICICA OIL—275 tons, Brazilian Indstrial Oils Inc, Fortaleza-Ceara
OLIVE OIL—35 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Sevilla
38 dms, Olivera Oil Co, Buenos Aires
104 dms, Bonoil Packing Corp, Buenos Aires
100 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
76 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
25 dms, American Trust Co, Seville
25 dms, First National City Bank of Cincinnati, Seville
103 dms, National City Bank of New York, Malaga
75 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Malaga
49 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Palermo
50 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Barcelona
25 dms, First National City Bank, Barcelona
100 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Malaga
51 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
PALM OIL—75 dms, Borden & Co, Antwerp
PANNICUM SEED—112 bgs, Levy Levis Co, Brisbane
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Edmond J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ezl Dunwoody, Bremen
2,450 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, Nieuw Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
2,500 bls, Springfield National Bank, Bremen
825 bls, Trans Spere Trading Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—420 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
350 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, A de Vries Trading Co, Singapore
700 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
210 bgs, C Czarnikow, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
420 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—30 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
40 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
80 bgs, J Golombeck, Kingston
80 bgs, Kelly's Ltd, Kingston
80 bgs, K H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—529, 476 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
103,958 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
103,521 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
215,516 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Cabimas
290,403 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
174,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
106,092 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
111,173 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Bajo Grande
98,262 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—1 dm, Felton Chemical Works, Kingston
2 dms, S B Penick, Kingston
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—1,572 bgs, Marubeni-Lida Co, Kobe
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—100 dms, M Charles Hardy Inc, Havre
POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—340 bgs, Filco Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE—1 cs, Freedmann & Slater, Liverpool
PROPYLTHIOURACIL—1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
PUMPKIN SEED—110 bgs, V A Cordove, Tampico
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,080 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
910 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
QUILLAY BARK—60 bls, Alfredo C Villagran, Talcahuano
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE — 2 kegs, Frank Samuel, Southampton
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RICE STARCH—134 bgs, American Key Products Inc, Bremen
100 bgs, Trieste
ROSIN—2 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
ROSIN GUM—83 cs, Stein Hall & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
RUTILE SAND—2,400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
SACCHARIN POWDER—10 dms, Levient & Co, Rotterdam
SAFFRON—7 bgs, Vera Cruz
SAPONIN POWDER—10 dms, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall Inc, Beirut
SELENIUM POWDER—5 cs, Republic Interocean, Nagoya
SHELLAC—27 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SILVER BROMIDE EMULSION—12 cs, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICHROMATE—100 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Co, Durban
SODIUM CYANIDE—120 dms, Chemicals Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—446 bgs, London
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—1,500 bgs, Asbury Fluoride Sales Corp, Hamburg
SORVA GUM—107 cs, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Manaos
32 cs, S J Pike, Itacoatiara
330 cs, Hermann Weber, Itacoatiara
SUNFLOWERSEED OIL—10 dms, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,684 bgs, Morningstar Nicol Inc, Korsichang
1,680 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—181 kegs, H A Gogarty, Palermo
150 csks, Export Import Division, Marseilles
TERPIN HYDRATE—10 csks, Frank Samuel, Rotterdam
TONKA BEANS—400 bbls, Kennedy, Butcher & Agency, Rotterdam
Co, La Guaira
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—30 dms, Esca Commercial
VALONEA EXTRACT—610 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Piraeus
VANILLA—1 cs, R H Macy, Havre
VEGETABLE WAX—50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
10 cs, Mitsubishi Intern Corp, Kobe
WATTLE BARK—562 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,080 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
1,070 bls, Olson Importing Co, Durban
WHITING—600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, First National City Bank, Liverpool
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
46 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kobe
WOOL WAX—27 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
11 kegs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
ZINC CONCENTRATES—1,124 tons, Callao
ZIRCON SAND—3,990 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Brisbane
12,621 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
3,600 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

ANTIMONY—33 ctns, National Silver Co, Yokohama
CARBON—5 bgs, Klaveness & Co, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—257 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Santos
COPRA—1,680 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
500 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
COPRA CAKE—6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
COPRA OIL PELLETS—2,000 bgs, Manila
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, American Chemical & Pigments Corp, Bremen
2,225 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
20 bidons, Frank D Davis Co, Bremen
GELATIN—1 bbl, Coignet Chemical Corp, Antwerp
IRON OXIDE—1,568 bgs, London
MANGROVE CHARCOAL—520 bgs, W R Grace, Balboa
OLIVE OIL—35 dms, Tama Trading Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—800 bls, John Shumacher Co, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
500 bls, Chris de Jong Trading Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—14,383 tons, Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
13,876 tons, Richfield Oil Corp, Punta Cardon
41,553 tons, Richfield Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
103,668 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Bachaquero
264,134 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
592,087 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
211,963 bbls, General Petroleum Corp, Amvay Bay
POTATO DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Paisley Products Inc, Amsterdam
SEAWEED—15 cs, Modern Food Products, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Inc, San Juan del Sur
500 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, San Juan del Sur
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Daniel M Hicks, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—700 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Glasgow

Philadelphia

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—800 bgs, Bordeaux
CUTTLEFISH BONES—60 cs, Lisbon
FERROMANGANESE—319 dms, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—103,311 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GLYCERINE, CRUDE—319,402 lbs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
GLYCERINE, SOAP LYE—200 dms, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
1,030 dms, Yokohama
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,292 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESIUM OXIDE POWDER—20 bgs, Keer-Maurer, Manchester
MINERAL SAND—4,728 bgs, Ore Fraction Co, Brisbane
4,473 bgs, Derby Co, Brisbane
11,732 bgs, Brisbane
OLIVE OIL—35 dms, First National City Bank of New York, Seville
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Fafard Inc, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—125,811 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Covenas
267,828 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
115,210 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay
175,844 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
126,069 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Ras Tanura
137,418 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
197,409 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Cabimas
105,437 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
224,302 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
25,267 tons, Socony Mobil Oil, Mena al Ahmadi
113,127 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
122,641 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
114,866 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pointe D'Or
PHOSPHATE ROCK—2,300 tons, Baker Bros, Curacao
RUTILE SAND—7,001 bgs, Import, Export Corp, Sydney
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
600 bgs, Bangkok

San Francisco

CASSIA—383 bls, Allard & Co, Saigon
COCONUT OIL—400 tons, Foremost Food & Chemical Co, Manila
COPRA—803 tons, Proctor & Gamble, Cebu
485 tons, Procter & Gamble, Medina
FISHMEAL—1,001 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Chimbote
LIVER TANKAGE—315 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Montevideo
MOLASSES—2,082 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Victorias
OLIVE OIL—101 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Buenos Aires
PEPPER, MALABAR—160 bgs, Hong Kong
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—137,876 bbls, Standard Oil Co of California, Maracaibo
109,416 bbls, Douglas Shipping Co, Bandar Mashur
276,254 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Mena Saud
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, W R Grace, Corinto
TAPIOCA FLOUR—560 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
2,240 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol Inc, Bangkok
1,648 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
UREA—2,500 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC CHLORIDE—18 dms, Antwerp

Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Philip B. Watson** has retired as plant manager of the Wallingford, Conn., plant of Cyanamid's plastics and resins division. Mr. Watson will continue with the company as a consultant in manufacturing and public relations.

Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis.—**George Stevens** has been appointed research chemist in the chemical research and development department and **Harry Vaughan** has been named section head of the analytical laboratory in Ansul's technical services department.

Brown-Allen Chemicals, Inc., Staten Island, N. Y.—**Peter Abruzzo,** formerly with the European division of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, has been named plant manager for Brown-Allen. **Joseph J. Hitov** has been appointed assistant to the president. His previous job was with Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J.—**Edward A. Gumpert** will take over as general product manager of the toilet articles division. His previous post was that of general advertising manager of the Carnation Company.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**James B. Reid** has been transferred from Dow's Camden, N. J. office to the New York office, where he will continue as magnesium sales manager. Mr. Reid succeeds **E. H. Killheffer** who was recently moved to the Buffalo office.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Donald G. Zinter** will be sales representative for duPont's nitrogen products in a new sales territory covering Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and parts of Virginia and West Virginia.

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—**Frank E. Eden** has been advanced to the development and service department. He was previously a staff member of the control laboratory.

Enjay Company, New York—**George Strutz,** formerly development engineer for Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation in Barberton, Ohio, has been appointed sales representative for Enjay with headquarters in Akron, Ohio.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Richard D. Satava** will be sales representative for plastic materials, working out of the company's Cleveland district sales office.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.—**Robertson B. Clark,** a divisional sales manager, will attend the fifth annual session of the graduate school of sales management and marketing, August 5, at Rutgers University.

AEC Allows Easier Access To Some Restricted Data

Atomic Energy Commission has made it easier for private individuals or organizations to gain access to secret restricted data on controlled thermonuclear processes.

In an amendment to its regulations last week, AEC extended access to those who are making a substantial financial contribution or furnishing scientific, engineering or other professional services directly related to a comparative evaluation of fission and fusion processes for production of power or for a study or research and development program in the thermonuclear field.

The agency hopes its new amendment will lead to stepped-up private participation by encouraging qualified organizations to sponsor research and development programs.

Anethole USP Available From Glidden Florida Unit

Availability of anethole, USP XV extra in commercial quantities has been announced by Dr. W. David Stallcup, vice-president in charge of the Glidden Company's southern chemical division.

Owing to new production methods recently instituted at the Jacksonville, Fla., plant, the USP and technical grades of the new anethole product possess substantially improved organoleptic qualities, according to the Cleveland, Ohio, firm.

The olfactory value of the extra grade product has been greatly improved as it is completely free of cisanethole, methyl chavicol, terpineol and other alcohols, Glidden says.

Folsom to New Post

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Folsom last week was made a member of the Defense Mobilization Board. The action was taken in an order issued by Gordon Gray, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The spice market was generally steady, with firming undertones developing in various sections of the market, particularly in peppers. Black pepper moved up another ½ cent per pound to ¾ cent per pound last week, and white pepper advanced a full cent. The outlook was considered favorable for a good Fall market, but not one characterized by spectacular price rises. Poppyseed was off 1 cent and paprikas were somewhat weaker.

Essential oil trading was still on the quiet side, but was expected to pick up in September and early October. East Indian nutmeg oil advanced 50 cents per pound, mace oil was up $1, dillweed moved up 50 cents, and sweet almond oil 5 cents. On the decline was natural sassafras oil by 10 cents per pound, domestic garlic oil by 50 cents an ounce and imported 25 cents an ounce. Guaiacwood oil fell off another 5 cents.

The peppermint crop for 1957 was estimated at just slightly under that of last year, and 41 percent above average, despite such adverse conditions as rust disease, worms, and adverse weather conditions which hampered yields. These same adverse conditions attacked the spearmint crop also, with more serious effects, so that this year's spearmint crop will be of some 10 percent from 1956, and fell to what is regarded as a normal crop.

Price Trends

Advanced

Almond oil, sweet, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, C grades, ¼c. per lb.
Celeryseed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Dillweed oil, 50c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 70-80%, 3c. per lb.
Lime oil, expressed, W. I., 25c. per lb.
Mace oil, $1 per lb.
Nutmeg oil, E. I., 50c. per lb.
Pepper, black, ½c. to ¾c. per lb.
White, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Garlic oil, dom., 50c. per oz.
Imported, 25c. per oz.
Guaiacwood oil, 5c. per lb.
Isobornyl acetate, 5c. per lb.
Paprikas, 2c. to 4c. per lb.
Pepper, red, African, hot, 9c. per lb.
Poppyseed, 1c. per lb.
Pimentoleaf oil, 30c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, natural, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1956
145.84	145.29†	144.82	138.38

† Revised.

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Almond—Prices were quoted 5 cents per pound higher on sweet last week, with drum quantities listed at $1.45 to $1.50 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Citronella—Nothing could be found in the market to indicate a reversal of the soft trend which has been characteristic over recent weeks. Formosan material has been abundant, both on spot stocks held here and inventories in primary markets. This has had a softening effect on all grades. Last week, however, prices did not further decline.

Coriander — The USP oil was quoted higher in price last week, listing in the range of $12.50 to $13.50 per pound. Dealers reported trading as moderate, and price trends quite strong. No shifting to lower levels was expected in the immediate future.

Dillweed—Price patterns in this market tended upward last week, varying as to quantity and seller. Domestic was priced at $3.75 to $4.25 per pound, some 50 cents per pound over former schedules, reflecting the not too good crop prospects.

Eucalyptus—The NF rectified material of 70 to 80 percent grade was priced last week at 73 to 75 cents per pound. The 80 to 90 percent grade was unchanged at 78 to 85 cents per pound.

Garlic — Domestic material was reduced in price in some quarters, and held firm in others during the week. Prices varied as to quantity and seller between $5.55 per ounce, and $6.05 per ounce on domestic. Imported material, formerly listed at $4.75 per ounce, was reduced in certain quarters to $4.50 per ounce.

Guaiacwood — This oil declined another 5 cents per pound last week. Current listings were at $1.10 per pound for sizeable quantities, and ranged upward to $1.45. Trading was said to be quiet, and the soft tone of the market did not indicate any signs of early improvement.

Lemon Oil — California lemon oil was priced last week at $4.00 to $4.25 per pound, the market most generally centering around the $4.00 figure.

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Period Ended August 9

Apricot Kernels, 104 bags.
Black Pepper (20 lots), 2,194 bags.
Brazil Nuts, shelled, 300 cs.
Cassia (18 lots), 1,485 bags.
Celery Seed, 170 bags.
Cloves (14 lots), 1,153 bags.
Coriander Seed, 625 bags.
Cumin Seed, 94 bags.
Fenugreek Seed, 254 bags.
Gum Karaya, 200 bags.
Kola Nuts, 235 bags.
Mace, 16 cs.
Nutmegs (3 lots), 260 bags.
Papain (2 lots), 131 cs.
Sage, 200 bales.
Sesame Seed (7 lots), 1,375 bags.
Thyme Leaves, 111 bags.
Turmeric, 66 bags.

Terpeneless was unchanged somewhere in the range of $50.00 to $85.00 per pound.

Just what the market was on Messina, was a bit hard to determine. Different dealers had widely different ideas as to the market, and quoted prices ranging all the way from $3.95 per pound to $8.25 per pound. Since this is imported Italian material, some quarters felt that the wide price difference might well reflect variations in quality as well as quantity and seller.

Lignaloe Wood — The price patterns on Mexican took an upward trend last week, and were listed in the range of $5.50 to $6.50 per pound.

Lime — The news in this market last week concerned the Expressed West Indian, which most dealers listed at $8.50 per pound, some 25 cents per pound higher than former schedules. The terpeneless distilled was firm at $68.00 per pound, while the expressed terpeneless ranged as to seller from $90.00 to $100.00 per pound. Mexican was unchanged at $5.25 to $5.50 per pound on distilled.

Mace—The strong tone reflected in this market in the last few weeks led to still higher price quotations last week. The item was currently listed at $15 to $17 per pound, up $1 per pound from last week.

Nutmeg — East Indian was priced 50 cents per pound higher last week, at $15 to $16 per pound. West Indian remained at $14.50 to $15 per pound. Just how long higher prices would prevail on East Indian, in view of the decline last week in the whole nutmeg market was a matter for conjecture. Some factors felt that the modest adjustment in the spice would not have any significant bearing on the oil price.

Octea Cymbarium — Prices in drums ranged around 62 cents per pound last week, in most quarters. This was some 7 cents per pound over former price schedules.

Peppermint—The latest word on the mint crop was that it would not come up to the level of the 1956 crop. Nevertheless, the crop was good, being only slightly under that of last year, and still 41 percent above average. Last year's record output was 2,326,000 pounds, and this year's crop was forecast at 2,317,000 pounds.

Crop harvest in the Pacific Coast area was already underway in the state of Washington. Harvest was said to be starting early in an attempt to keep ahead of the disease of rust infestation which has been serious in certain parts of the Pacific northwest. In fact, across the nation, this year's crop has been adversely affected by disease, insects, worms, or adverse weather conditions. Otherwise, the 1957 crop would have hit a new record.

Pimento—The leaf oil was reduced last week to $1.75 per pound, and prices ranged upward to $2.00. The decline amounted to approximately 30 cents per pound.

Sassafras—The market on natural has been declining slowly over recent weeks. It dropped another 10 cents last week, bringing prices to the range of $1.80 to

Essential Oils

$1.90 per pound on natural domestic oil. There was no change in the synthetic oil which was priced at 50 to 62 cents per pound.

Spearmint—The 1957 crop was estimated to be running about 10 percent under that of last year. Forecasts put the crop at 597,000 pounds, which was described as about an average crop. In the state of Washington, where some 50 percent of the crop is harvested, it was stated that conditions were the best since 1952.

Harvesting has been underway for a month, and the season was said to be well advanced. In some quarters, the feeling was expressed that low prices on the new crop might discourage growers from making a second cutting. In Indiana yields have been somewhat adversely affected by early cutting to avoid worm and wilt infestations, while in Michigan excessive moisture, worms, and weeds have cut down yield. Prices were unchanged at $4.50 to $5.00 per pound for NF oil.

Aromatic Chemicals

Capsicum Oleoresin—Domestic was higher last week, being quoted in the range of $4.75 to $5.25 per pound, up 50 cents per pound from former levels. African was priced at $4.50 to $5.00 per pound.

Ginger Oleoresin—There were no price changes last week on this item. However, current prices on the NF African stood firm at $6.50 per pound, while the Jamaican was priced at $9.00.

Isobornyl Acetate — Prices declined 5 cents per pound last week, bringing current quotations to the range of 65 to 70 cents per pound.

Isobornyl Formate — The formate was steady in price at around $1.20 per pound in drum quantities. Trading was said to be relatively slow at present.

Isobornyl Propionate—There was little new to report on this item, with buying inquiry definitely on the slow side. However, prices were firmly held at $1.25 to $1.35 per pound in drum quantities.

Seeds and Spices

Cardamoms—Fancy fully bleached were quoted 10 cents per pound lower last week, making the new price $3.50 per pound. Other grades remained unchanged Bleached A was priced at $3.10 and bleached B at $2.95. Guatamalan decorticated was priced at $2.80, and Alleppey decorticated at $2.85 per pound. Ceylon green was steady at $2.15.

Cassia — Price stability characterized most of this market. The Padang C grade and the Kortintji C grade both moved up ¼ cent last week, but all other grades were held to former levels.

Celeryseed—Spot prices on Indian advanced 1 cent last week. French remained unchanged. Indian material afloat was quoted at 23 cents.

Cloves—The clove market was generally steady, but Madagascar to arrive advanced ½ cent per pound last week, bringing current quotations to 45½ cents. The spot market on Madagascar was unchanged at 46 cents per pound.

Gingers — Practically all grades were steady in price last week, the only change being a 1 cent per pound reduction on small quantities of Siamese, and this was not important enough to have any significant market effect. Cochin was firm at 17½ cents. Jamaican No. 3 was priced at 69 cents and No. 2 at 71 cents.

Nutmeg — Prices were unchanged on most grades last week, with buying interest described as sufficient to commit spot stocks. Unsettled conditions in East India were felt responsible for the lack of arrivals currently, and the present supply situation was expected to remain unchanged for the next four months. The major consuming season on nutmeg had not as yet arrived. East India whole nutmegs declined 7 cents per pound.

Paprika — Certain grades of paprikas, especially of the Spanish varieties, were reduced from 2c. to 4c. per pound last week, while the more expensive grades remained unchanged.

Black Peppers—Trading last week was characterized by generally more buyer interest, and the stirrings and undercurrents in the market indicated that the pepper market was getting off to a solid start on a general firming price movement. This led to the feeling that a good Fall market was in prospect. Prices advanced from ½c. to 1c. per pound last week, depending upon the grade.

It was not thought that there would be any spectacular price advances in this market during the weeks immediately ahead. But buying interest centered not only on spot, but on material afloat. Discounts on Sarawak were becoming a thing of the past. White pepper stocks on hand, as well as material afloat were relatively small, and prices were much more sensitive in white than in black pepper.

Malabar was up ½c. a pound to 27c. Lampong advanced ¾c., and Sarawak was up ½c., among the black peppers. White pepper advanced a full cent.

Poppyseed—Both the Dutch and the Turkish were weaker on the spot market, and declined 1c. per pound last week. Trading was said to be relatively quiet, and buyers operating on a hand to mouth basis.

Red Peppers—There were no price changes in this market last week, except for a 9c. price reduction on the long hot African variety which was newly priced at 36c. per pound. Supplies were quite generally abundant except for the hot varieties. Foreign sources were sitting tight watching the probable outcome of the domestic crop in order to shape their ideas on price adjustments.

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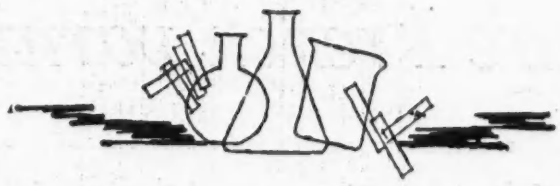
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Coatings Materials

The recent decline in the price of copper was reflected last week in a ¾ cent reduction posted in oxides. The new schedule was made effective Tuesday, August 6. Black oxide is now selling at 46¼ cents per pound in lots of 100 to 1,999 pounds. Red is priced at 45½ cents for Type II and 47½ cents for Type I, with a truckload differential of 2 cents per pound. Some observers are still taking a bearish view of the copper market in spite of the substantial price reductions that already have been made. In their view, production cutbacks have not been deep enough to bring the world supply position into balance.

All major producers of aluminum pigments have conformed to last week's price advance. Higher prices in this market were stimulated by a hike in aluminum, but additional cost increases were tacked on to the new tab. Extra-fine paste was advanced 1½ cents to 69½ cents per pound, in drums, while extra-fine powder was made 2½ cents higher at $1.11½ per pound. Standard powder was moved up 3 cents to 81½ cents. Although standard paste was technically reduced 1 cent, the new price is actually a 2 cent advance over the quotation that had previously prevailed in trade.

Tightened supply at the primary market for certain dammar and copal gums was reported last week, with a few prices moving fractionally higher. Black East India dammar advanced ½ cent to a range of 15 cents to 17 cents per pound. In the same group, unscraped material increased 1 cent to a spread of 13 cents to 14½ cents, while nubs and chips climbed ¾ cent to a range of 12¼ cents to 13½ cents. Batus and black pale chips did not figure in the advance. Gum trading on the local scene was unchanged from previous reports. A moderate business volume was sustained for prompt requirements, while customers continued to stay away from futures. The shellac market also was confined to spot needs. Orange shellac reflected a steady trend at the source with unchanged quotations of 39 cents to 41 cents per pound for lemon No. 1, 37 cents for No. 2 and 34 cents to 35 cents per pound for superfine.

Declining output of asphalt products from the level of a year ago was indicated in a recent report issued by the Department of Commerce. Sources close to the trade attributed this in large part to the mild depression in the housing industry and the lower level of capital construction. As compared with totals for a year ago, June production of roofing and sidings declined 18 percent, insulated siding 12 percent and board products 26 percent.

A Bureau of Census release on glue reported generally lower production in the month of June, with stocks holding at about the May level. Total output declined to 8,788,000 pounds from a previous level of 10,535,000 pounds. The decline in shipments was proportional —8,520,000 pounds, as against 10,872,000 pounds.

The slow summer market for pigment materials resulted in sharply lower output of carbon black in June. Production of furnace and contact amounted to 144,093,000 pounds, as compared with 155,765,000 pounds in May. June, shipments totaled 129,480,000 pounds, as compared with 143,499,000 pounds.

In last week's casein market increased attention was focused on the tariff legislation currently awaiting action in the senate. This bill, which would suspend the duty on casein for a trial period of three years, has already been approved by the house. Trade sources hope to see it become law before the end of the week. Unless Sellers in Argentina react with firmer asking prices, the bill will bring about a savings of 2¾ cents per pound to American consumers.

Business in the casein spot market remains sparse because of the impending legislation. Fairly active inquiry is reported, though, for delivery after Labor Day. Quotations of Argentine are unchanged at 24c. to 24¼c. per pound with a steady undertone. Offerings of French material should reach a lower price because of the recent devaluation of the franc.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dammar gum, East India, black, bold, ¾c. per lb.
unscraped, 1c. per lb.
nubs and chips, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Copper oxide, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1956
100.76	100.77	100.74	100.13

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—There has been very little demand for this material owing to seasonal influences and competition from newer pigments. Quotations are steady and unchanged at 27c. per pound for carlots and 28½c. per pound for smaller shipments.

Aluminum Paste, Powder—As previously reported here, producers have raised prices of these pigments to accord with the hike in aluminum. Extra-fine paste was advanced 1½c. to 69½c. per pound in drums. Extra-fine powder was made 2½c. higher at $1.11½c. per pound, while standard increased 3c. per pound to 81½c.

Standard paste is now moving at 47c. per pound, indicating a 2c. advance over the price that was actually prevailing. Technically, the new price is a 1c. reduction from the previous official level.

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for June, 1957, with figures for May, 1957, and June, 1956, reported for comparison:

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
June, 1957	114,596	29,497	144,093
May, 1957	125,032	30,733	155,765
June, 1956	122,462	29,011	151,473
Shipments			
June, 1957	104,491	24,989	129,480
May, 1957	117,583	25,916	143,499
June, 1956	97,510	29,609	127,119
Stocks			
June, 1957	249,621	68,070	317,691
May, 1957	239,516	63,562	303,078
June, 1956	203,753	91,499	295,252
Exports			
June, 1957	*	*	*
May, 1957	26,581	17,222	43,803
June, 1956	22,922	14,662	37,584

* Not available.

Cadmium Colors — Although the seasonal picture is beginning to improve, the market for dry colors is still on the slow side. CP cadmium colors and the derivatives are all reported steady in price. For several years the trend was upward, but when selenium metal became freely avail-

Coatings, Shipments, Output: June

	Factory shipments Dollars		Reported production Gallons	
	June	May	June	May
Trade sales	$ 97,529,000	$ 97,801,000	24,628,000	24,845,000
Industrial sales, total	55,370,000	59,768,000	19,541,000	21,735,000
Paint and varnish	42,534,000	45,788,000	14,872,000	16,571,000
Lacquer	12,836,000	13,980,000	4,669,000	5,164,000
Overall totals	$152,899,000	$157,569,000	44,808,000*	47,242,000*

Total sales, January-June: $904,858,000.

* Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial sales.

Coatings Materials

able early in the year, price reductions were posted for the colors. CP materials are quoted at the following levels:—Dark red, freight allowed East of the Rockies, $6.30 per pound; light shade, same basis, $5.90; medium shade, same basis, $5.30; medium-light, same basis, $4.90, and orange-red, $4.35.

Copper Oxide—The recent decline in the price of copper was precisely reflected by a ¾c. reduction that was posted in oxides, effective last Tuesday, August 6. Black oxide is now selling at 46¼c. per pound in lots of 100 to 1,999 pounds. Red is priced at 45½c. for Type II and 47½c. for Type I. Truckload prices are 2c. per pound lower.

The prospects in the copper market are still generally regarded as bearish. The last reduction just about closed the gap between quotations of producers and custom smelters, indicating that the custom smelters may initiate a further decline. Presumably, the cutbacks in production that have been made during the past two months have not yet brought the world supply position into balance.

Lead Pigments — Business volume in lead pigments will most likely revive after Labor Day, trade sources said last week. Currently, production is low and paint makers are buying on a hand to mouth basis. The lower prices that were posted several months ago are unchanged.

Fillers and Inerts

Asphalt—Production of asphalt products is still running well behind the 1956 total, according to reports issued by the Department of Commerce. As compared with a year ago, June output of roofing and sidings declined 18 percent, insulated siding 12 percent and board products 26 percent.

The January-June cumulative total for asphalt roofing shipments was reported at 24,384,551 square feet, as against 28,335,-327 square feet in the comparable period of 1956. Sidings totaled 489,252 square feet, as compared with 540,466 square feet a year ago, while insulated siding declined to 815,722 from a total of 943,427 a year ago. Shipments of asphalt board products during the period amounted to 11,992,237 square feet, as against 13,778,576 in the same months in 1956.

Lacquer Materials

Adipates—In contrast to large volume plasticizers, these materials have been moving in fairly steady volume through the summer months. Prices have been unchanged for well over a year. Dioctyl adipate is quoted at 42½c. per pound in carlots, 43½c. per pound in less than carlots, and 40c. per pound in tanks.

Citrates—The general sales movement of these plasticizers continues upward. This trend has been temporarily arrested by the vacation slowdown in the economy, but producers are expecting to see a vigorous fall market. Current quotations have been in effect for quite some time.

Natural Resins

Gum—Tight supply at the primary market of certain grades of copals and dammars resulted in higher prices here last week. Black East India dammar is ½c. higher at a range of 15c. to 17c. per pound. In the same category, unscraped advanced 1c. to 13c. to 14½c. per pound, while nubs and chips were moved up ¾c. to a range of 12¼c. to 13½c. East India batus and black pale chips were unaffected. The only copal gum to advance was Manila bold pale chips, which increased ¾c. to 33¼c. to 37c. per pound. Quotations of elemi gum climbed 1c. to a spread of 23c. to 25c.

Trading on the local scene was unchanged from previously. A moderate level of business was sustained for prompt requirements, with very little inquiry reported for futures.

Shellac—Conditions were unchanged last week. Spot business was confined to prompt requirements. At the source the market tone remained firm. Orange grades are quoted locally at 39c. to 41c. per pound for No. 1, 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. per pound for superfine.

Bleached shellac is meeting moderate buying interest at 48c. per pound for bonedry in bags, 1,500 pound lots. Refined shellac is 58c. per pound, same basis. Supply of bleached materials is amply available.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Attention was focused last week on the casein duty legislation currently awaiting action in the senate. This bill, which would suspend the duty on casein for a trial period of three years, has already been approved by the house, and trade sources are hopeful that it will become law before the end of this session of congress. Enactment of the bill will bring about a savings of 2¾c. per pound to American consumers, provided that Argentine sellers do not respond to the situation with firmer asking prices.

There is little business being transacted in the spot market owing to the impending legislation. Inquiry for delivery after Labor Day, though, is reported to be fairly active. The Argentine price is unchanged with a steady undertone. French material, which is available in limited supply, is expected to reach a lower price because of the recent devaluation of the franc.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended August 3, the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $25.64, as compared with $25.90 the previous week and $26.79 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants came to 20,500 barrels, as against 20,741 the previous week and 22,758 a year ago. Average per barrel content consisted of

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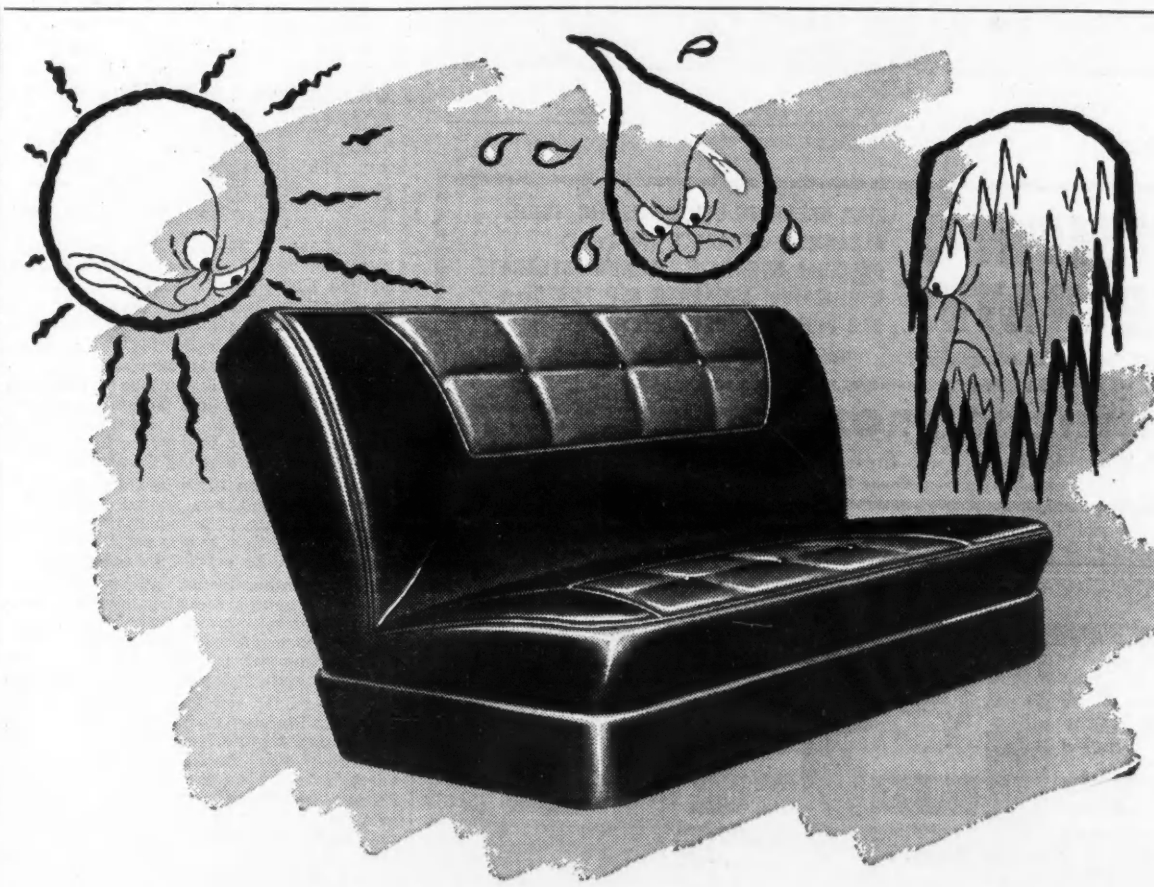

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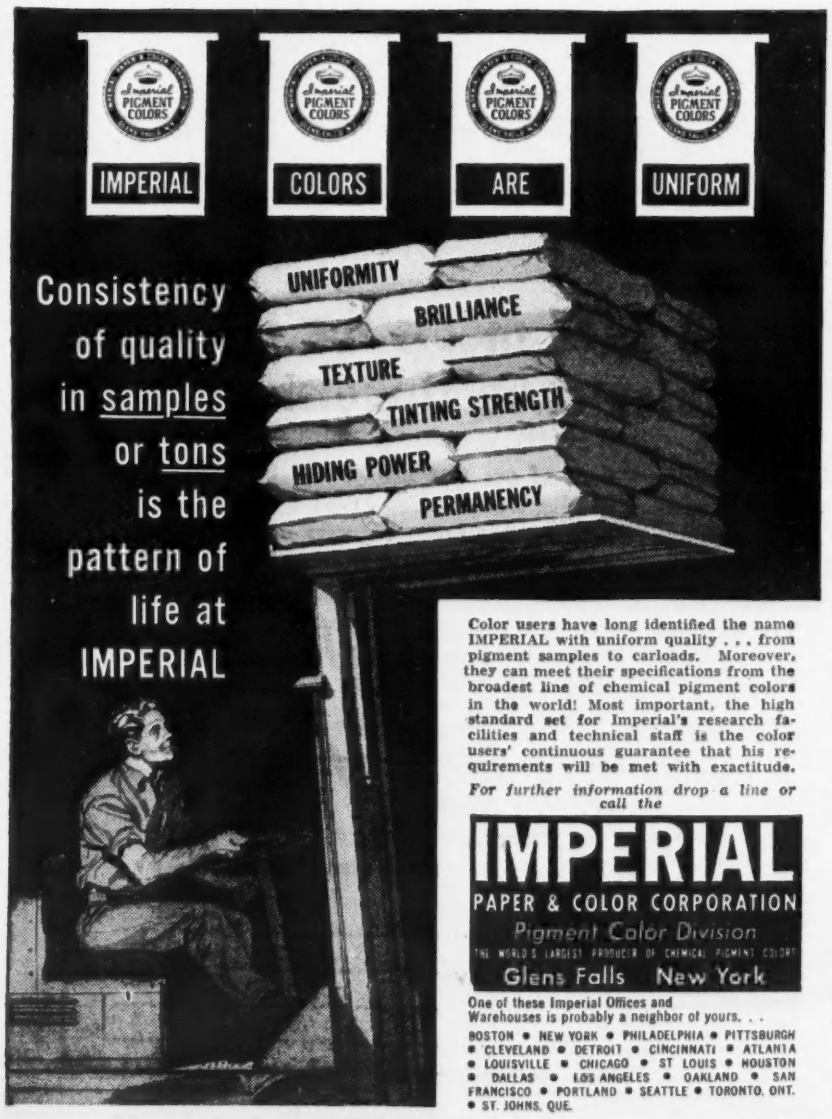

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Coatings Materials

11.20 gallons of turpentine and 299.3 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages were as follows:—WW, 44; WG, 20; N, 17; M, 17; and K and below, 2.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Aug. 9	Mon. Aug. 12	Tues. Aug. 13	Wed. Aug. 14	Thurs. Aug. 15
Drums—					
N	...	...	$7.49	...	$7.40
WG	$7.85§	$7.95	7.85§	$7.81	7.65
WW	8.15§	...	8.00§	8.01§	7.86
Bags—					
K	7.30[1]	...	...	...	...
M	7.35	...	...	...	...
WW	7.96	7.80	...	7.83	...

Tankcars (for week ended August 9)—
WW, $7.63; M or better, $7.05

Sales, USDA
2,101* 240* 480* 477* 844*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.40; WG, $9.15; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5475	.5475	...	...	.543
Sales	8.000¶	10,000¶	...	...	6,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. [1] Or better.

Concannon (Mr. Chemicals)

—Continued from page 4

Chemicals" of our government. Your many publications are permanent testimonials to your life-time devotion to duty and represent a rich heritage which accrues to all of us."

A graduate of Boston Latin School, Mr. Concannon received his A.B. degree from Harvard University in 1911. He entered the chemical industry in New England, selling industrial chemicals in that territory for five years.

For another five years he was with Takamine Laboratories in various sales positions in New York and Tokyo. In 1922, he was appointed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Concannon organized the bureau's chemical division, and served as its chief until September, 1950, when the National Production Authority was established.

Thereafter, he served as consultant to NPA on international affairs, working with the agency's industry advisory committees. At his retirement in March, 1957, he was consultant on international affairs to the chemical and rubber division of Business and Defense Services Administration.

During his long government career, Mr. Concannon traveled extensively throughout the world. In 1923, he conducted a survey of chemical producing countries in Europe, and three years later, served as economic adviser to Col. William Donovan, then assistant Attorney General.

He was chairman of the American delegation to the International Congress of Chemistry in Rome, Italy, in 1938, and served as adviser to Chile and Peru during 1943-45.

Author of numerous books and articles on chemicals, economics and foreign trade, Mr. Concannon listed among his titles "Economic and Commercial Factors in the Development of a Domestic Tung Oil Industry," "Potash: Significance of Foreign Control and Economic Need of Domestic Development" and "Synthetic Organic Chemicals: World Developments and Foreign Markets."

Mr. Concannon was a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Chemical Society, Electrochemical Society, American Marketing Association and of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

Edwin H. Heritage

Edwin H. Heritage, product manager of fine chemicals for the organic chemicals division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, died August 12 near George's Mills, N. H. He was forty-one years old.

Mr. Heritage had been with FMC since 1954 when it purchased the Fairfield, Md., plant of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a subsidiary of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation. He had joined USI in 1946.

George Shaw Mahana

George Shaw Mahana, who retired in 1951 as a vice-president and director of Corn Products Refining Company, New York, died August 13 in that city. He was eighty-seven years old. In 1906, Mr. Mahana was associated with the founding of Corn Products.

Charles N. Feldmann, purchasing agent for Kennecott Copper Corporation, New York, and mayor of Mahwah, N. J., died August 9 in Ridgewood, N. J. He was sixty years old.

Dr. Richard Blaine Rhody, a professor in the radiation research laboratory at the University of Iowa, died August 14 in Menominee, Mich. He was thirty-five years old.

Dispersing Agent Made By Dewey & Almy Unit

A clear, colorless dispersing agent designed to meet growing needs in the paint and paper industries has been introduced by Dewey and Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., a division of W. R. Grace & Co.

The product, "Daxad 30," has minimum foaming tendencies and low viscosity. It is said to be particularly effective for dispersing pigments in water systems and for use where freedom from eventual discoloration is important.

Dewey and Almy's organic chemicals division reports that "Daxad 30" exhibits stability over a wide pH range, and that small amounts will produce fluid pigment dispersions.

Sonneborn Fetes Brand On Thirty-fifth Year

Edgar E. Brand, vice-president of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, was honored last week upon completion of thirty-five years of company service in informal ceremonies held in the office of Rudolf G. Sonneborn, president.

Mr. Brand, who rose from office boy in the export department to one of the company's top sales posts, was credited with opening the office of the western territory for Sonneborn in Chicago, at an early stage in his career. Today, as vice-president, he is concerned with both Western and National sales of many Sonneborn products.

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Data Offered

Two new booklets are available from Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, one covering Stauffer's line of **chlorinated hydrocarbons** and the other dealing with anhydrous and acqueous **hydrofluoric acid.** Another recent publication of Stauffer's discusses **sulfur** in general, as well as the particular grades offered under the company's label.

The booklet on **Sodium Bicarbonate** as a basic chemical in industry that was cited in this department last week may be obtained from Church & Dwight Company, 70 Pine street, New York City. The address previously given was incorrect.

Butanol is discussed in a new folder just released by Union Carbide Chemicals Company division, of Union Carbide Coropration, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17. The booklet presents data on physical and physiological properties, specifications, shipping information, solubilities, constant-boiling mixtures and applications. Easy-to-read charts give physical properties of interest to users of butanol. Copies of the new data folder (F-7909) are available on request from Union Carbide Chemicals.

A new, illustrated sixteen-page pamphlet which discusses the bulk delivery method of handling industrial gases in large quantities is now available from Air Reduction Sales Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, 150 East 42nd street, New York 17. Catalog 450, entitled **"Bulk Gas Delivery System,"** illustrates the several types of delivery units and explains the advantages of each. A copy of the catalog may be obtained by writing Airco. Specify form ADC 663A.

Technical data bulletins on three new hydrazine derivatives—**hydrazine dihydrochloride, hydrazodicarbonamide** and **monohydrazinium phosphate**—are available from the industrial chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore 3, Md. White crystalline solids, the three new compounds are being marketed by Olin in laboratory quantities.

"Fritzsche Values" is the title of a forty-four page brochure published by Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., intended to introduce the users of essential oils, aromatic chemicals, basic perfume and flavor raw materials to the facilities it has provided for their production and handling at the firm's New York and Clifton, N. J., plants. Profusely illustrated, the booklet may be obtained on request from the Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth avenue, New York 11.

Two reports on radiation sterilization of foods may be obtained from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C. **"Logistic and Economic Feasibility Study on Radiation Sterilization of Foods,"** a 125-page volume, sells at $3.25. **"Flavor Changes Induced by Radiation Sterilization,"** containing sixty-five pages, is available at $1.75.

The **"Horn Construction Data Handbook,"** available from Sun Chemical Corporation, San Francisco, Calif., contains thirty construction tables, together with guides and charts designed to assist in the solution of problems in building maintenance, construction and engineering.

A technical booklet describing a complete line of **hydrolyzed vegetable proteins** has been published by the Huron Milling Division of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington 99, Del.

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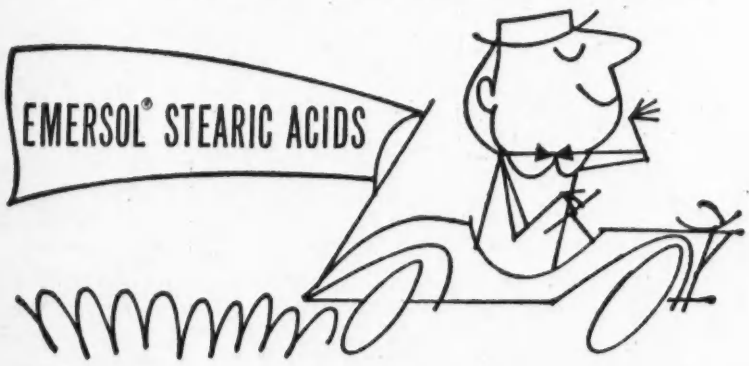

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats last week lacked snap and was restricted to nearby delivery. While demand for edible grades lacked volume, a steady tone prevailed and quotations were maintained at former levels. Soybean oil was firmer, due mainly to the government's bullish soybean crop report for August. Cottonseed oil was maintained at the recent price reductions. Corn oil also was without change.

Crude coconut oil was stronger and sharply higher due to tight supplies for prompt shipment. Copra also was firm.

An easier tone developed in the better grades of inedible tallow and sales took place at slightly lower levels. Trading was limited at the decline due to scarcity of offerings. Greases were quiet, with prices more or less nominal. Cash lard was steadier and scored slight gains.

Flaxseed was irregular and early advances were not sustained. Linseed oil remained steady at recent advance. Brazilian castor oil was easier with the lower cost of beans for shipment. No. 1 oil was available at a reduction of ¼ cent per pound. Domestic grades of castor, were unchanged reflecting improved consuming demand for prompt requirements. Tung oil remained firm, with light sales restricted to actual neeeds. Sellers were not offering freely, and improved trading was not expected until the government announces its decision on the placing of import duty or quotas on foreign oil.

Animal fatty acids remained steady at the recent advance. Lauric acid was reduced 3 cents to 3¾ cents per pound, according to grade. Other acids were quotably unchanged.

Higher cost of soybeans strengthened the soybean meal market and prices were lifted $2.50 per ton. Linseed and peanut meals also were higher, up 50 cents to $1 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅜c. per lb.
Linseed meal, 50c. to $1 per ton.
Peanut meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean meal, $2.50 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced
Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Lauric acid, 3c. to 3¾c. per lb.
Tallow, indeible, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1956
118.91	117.67	114.53	117.13

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor — Moderate improvement was noted in demand for domestic grades. Prices were without change and steady. No. 1, Brazilian oil was easier and available at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Castor beans were nominal at $157 to $160 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port as to seller.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	.....
Previous week	84,000	1,166,000
Corresponding week, 1956	766,650	1,036,000
Total this year	12,529,900	62,323,000
Corresponding period, 1956	31,234,750	53,719,000

Coconut—Crude was scarce for prompt delivery and higher, September was raised to 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. October was quoted at 11⅞c., same basis. Tankcars were higher at 13c. New York basis, prompt delivery.

Corn—Trading was spotty. Crude was sold at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil was quoted 16.66c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures was still restricted on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Market was irregular and narrow. Prices were slightly lower, reflecting favorable cotton and soybean crop news. Activity was chiefly centered in September delivery, while forward position attracted little attention. Crude oil was irregular but closed unchanged. Refined salad was held at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude oil was quoted at 13c. per pound, tankcars in the Valley; 13⅛c. nominal in the southeast; 12⅞c., nominal, Waco and 12¾c., nominal, Lubbock.

Cottonseed oil export declarations for the week ending August 9 follow: Crude, 783,640 pounds; refined, 6,764,090 pounds and further processed, 428,725 pounds.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 16, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Sept.	244	15.25	15.02	15.23@15.25
Oct.	94	15.23	15.02	15.23@15.24
Dec.	154	15.23	15.03	15.23S
Mar.	59	15.38	15.13	15.34@15.37
May	31	15.40	15.23	15.37@15.38
July (1958)	21	15.37	15.21	15.37S

Total sales and switches, 603 contracts.

Linseed—While trading was limited, prices for all positions were maintained at the recent advance. Raw oil was held at 13.2c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, August-October delivery; 13.4c., November-January and 13.6c., February-April, same basis. Deliveries against former contracts were in active request and showed material improvement over the first half of the month.

Flaxseed — Market was irregular and closed 2c. lower. Flaxseed crushed in July amounted to 2,646,310 bushels, bringing the total up to 25,254,150 bushels, August, 1956, through July, 1957, it was reported by the National Flaxseed Processors Association.

Minneapolis.—Market advanced 4c. a bushel, which was not sustained. The August 1 crop report was a bullish factor, showing a decline of 6,000,000 bushels since the July 1 estimate. Later reports of additional heat damage and the virus astor yellows caused concern and crushers became aggressive buyers for the first time in many weeks. Market closed nominal at $3.22 for spot supplies. Most to-arrive trading, however, was at spot price.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Past week	152,250	91,800	45,500
Since Sept. 1	31,571,600	25,555,600	4,817,000

Oiticica—Trading was reported slow. Tankcars were unchanged at 17½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were offered at 19c. to 19½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Olive—Fair volume of trading was noted for oil replacements, from abroad, while demand for oil on spot was quiet, Greek oil was lower at $65 per 100 kilos, in used drums, c. and f. New York with business reported thereat. Spanish oil was offered at $70 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipping point. Tunisian oil on spot was unchanged at $2.75 to $2.90 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity.

Palm — Business was confined to actual needs. Drums were unchanged at 15c to 16c per pound, spot, as to quantity. Tankcars were quoted at 12¾c, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude was sold at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was quoted at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Price support for 1957-crop peanuts at a national average level of $221.40 per ton, average grade, was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture, which is 81.4 percent of the August 1, 1957, parity price of 13.6 cents per pound and is the same as the "minimum pre-planting" support price announced February 25, 1957.

In the announcement of the interim support price, the department stated that in the event the first official estimate of 1957 peanut production on August 9 indicated production at 721,000 tons or less the interim support price would be increased. Since the August 9 report estimated the crop at 795,000 tons, the interim support price remains in effect. The final support prices by types for 1957-crop quota peanuts are: Virginia type —$236.80; Runner type—$206.70; Southeastern Spanish type—$224.38; Southwestern Spanish type—$218.33.

Soybean — Trading lacked snap, but the market was firmer. Light trading was noted at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, August-September delivery. Refined

Oils, Fats and Waxes

salad was maintained at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Export declarations for soybean oil for the week ended August 9 follow: Crude, 2,589,780 pounds; refined, 7,234,480 pounds and further processed, 604,480 pounds.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 16, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Sept.	3	11.45	11.40	11.51@11.57

Total sales, 3 contracts.

Tung — Light sales were reported at 23¾c per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby delivery. Market was firm with offers limited. Drums were maintained at 25¼c to 25½c per pound, according to quantity. Domestic oil was steady at 23c, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was unchanged at 76c. to 80c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Trading was limited. Prompt shipment was offered at $162.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was reported light and spotty. Prices were without change, and more or less nominal. Yellow grease ranged from 7¾c. to 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivery with export business at the higher figure. Choice was nominal at 9⅜c. to 9½c., same basis.

Lard—This market was irregular and slightly higher. Cash lard was quoted at 13.15c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Business was reported slow. Extra was quoted nominally at 19½c. per pound, drums, spot, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was steady at 13¾c. to 14c., same basis.

Tallow—An easier tone prevailed and moderate sales were reported at slightly lower prices for the higher grades. Bleachable fancy was sold at 8⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime was quoted at 8⅛c.; special, 7⅞c. to 8c. and No. 1, 7¾c. to 7⅞c., same basis. Export inquiry was quiet. Guaranteed fancy was nominal at 9¾c. to 9⅞c., drums, f.a.s. Poland purchased 1,000 tons of fancy tallow for mid-September shipment to Gydnia on American vessels.

Fish Oils

Cod—Light trading for shipment was noted at 10¼c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York, prompt shipment. Market was unchanged and steady. Stocks on spot were held at 11⅜c. to 11½c., drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Production was affected by hurricane weather in the Gulf, while fishing was fair to good on the Atlantic coast. Trading was quiet for domestic and export delivery. Tankcars were quoted at 8¼c. per pound, f.o.b. works and 8½c, f.o.b. steamer. Refined oil was unchanged. Light pressed was offered at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—New crop meal demand was fairly active in the south Alabama and Georgia area for last half August shipment but little trading was noted in the Mississippi Valley and Carolina area since crushing will not begin for another two or three weeks. Prices were firmer for 41 percent at $61 per ton sacked south Alabama and Georgia for August shipment. Small lots of old crop meal were sold on the basis of $57 sacked Memphis and $62 Carolina mill points.

Linseed Meal—Market was stronger and higher, advancing 50c. to $1 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Strength persisted in linseed meal though volume of trading receded following substantial total ahead of recent upturn. August shipment was up 50c. to $1, while deferred offerings were up 50c. Re-sale supplies were available at $1 under crusher quotations. Shipments were active. Extracted 34 percent protein, was quoted at $46 to $46.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for August; $48.50 for September; $50.50 for October/December. Expeller, 32 percent protein, was $1 higher at $50.50 for August and $52.50 for September/December.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	11,340,000	8,100,000
Since Sept. 1.....	604,780,000	704,110,000

Peanut Meal—Prices on 45 percent protein meal were higher at $48 per ton sacked for old process and $45 for solvent f.o.b. south Alabama points for August. Production of approximately 1,500 tons per week moved steadily for export and local needs.

Soybean Meal — Unrestricted soybean meal scored advances totaling $2.50 a ton, led by short buying of August options. Processor buying preparatory to anticipated shut-downs contributed moderately to total volume. Active trading occurred in most areas. Soybean meal, 44 percent., was quoted at $53.50 to $54, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes

Trading in carnauba grades was restricted to small lots for actual needs. Market, however, remained steady at prevailing quotations for all grades, reflecting the high cost and strength of replacements from Brazil. Offers for shipment were on a par with quotations for stocks held locally.

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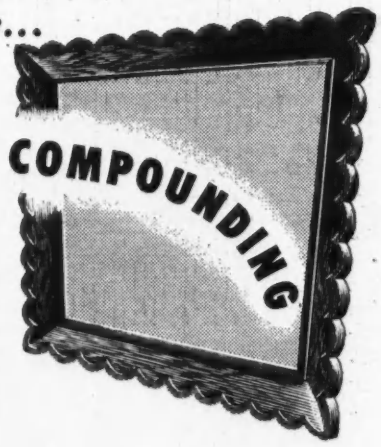

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Inco Makes US Glad It's In Nickel

—*Continued from page* 3

to possible competition. And the entry into production of Freeport Sulphur [Company] in 1960-61 with very substantial tonnages should markedly aid competition."

Mr. Brownell, therefore, urges the government to shape its course in such a way that its role in the nickel market "is more effective to preserve the status of the user industries, both in relation to each other and in relation to the status of individual units within each such industry."

He recommends that the US defense agencies continue keeping a close watch on the "operations of the entitlements system" to make sure that:

"(1) no producer gains an undue advantage from its operation, (2) the legitimate needs of small users are met and (3) the system is ended as soon as availability of adequate supplies permits."

When asked to comment, Henry S. Wingate, president of International Nickel, said:

"I have now had an opportunity to review quickly this long report of the United States Department of Justice. It is one of a series of reports in discharge of the United States Attorney General's duty to the Congress of the United States to survey factors which in the course of the administration of the defense production act of 1950 might tend to eliminate competition.

"While portions of the report are essentially reviews of previously published opinions regarding the history of the industry from the early 1900's to the pre-Korean period, the major portion is primarily addressed to what has transpired in the programs for production and distribution of nickel during the period since the adoption of the defense production act of 1950.

"The Department of Justice has taken a fresh look at what the various departments of the United States Government—the ODM, GSA, Department of Commerce, and others—and what International Nickel and other producers have been doing to increase the production and provide fair distribution of nickel during this difficult period.

"I am glad to see that the Department of Justice's report is generally a favorable one as regards the manner in which International Nickel in connection with the defense production act has met all United States defense requirements and aided the efforts of the United States government to bring forth increased nickel production, and has endeavored in fullest cooperation with the government to attain a fair and equitable distribution of the civilian supply.

"The Department of Justice has noted in its report the reduction of Inco's relative position as a nickel supplier. Ten years ago in 1947, Inco provided some 90 percent of the free world's supplies, as contrasted with approximately 60 percent today.

"Inco's efforts are not directed to its relative position now or in the future. Its purpose and determination is to develop its producing potential as fully and as efficiently as possible in the interests of its shareholders, its customers and the Canadian economy.

"Inco's rate of annual output today is about 100 million pounds more than it was ten years ago. The projects it has launched for new and additional production in Canada will make possible continued progress for the years ahead."

Scientist Shortage

—*Continued from page* 7

has concluded that the scarcity is very real, indeed.

In support of the view, here are some of the points MCA makes:

Despite an annual increase in the number of engineer graduates, US Office of Education estimates that the nation will have a shortage of 8,000 engineers a year for the next ten years.

US Office of Education reports that the number of full or part-time science teachers has dropped from 136,000 in 1950 to 75,000 today.

American Society of Engineering Education feels that over the next decade the number of chemical, metallurgical and petroleum engineering teachers at college level must show increases ranging from 53 percent to 73 percent in order to take care of the expected number of students.

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1—2,000 gal. Vertical open Tank, 8' dia. x 5', jacketed, with agitator.
1—1200 gal. Vertical open Tank 6' dia. x 6'.

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1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum, 75 HP.
1—Baker Perkins No. 15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
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1—Baker Perkins 2 gal. 304 S.S. sigma blades, 2 HP motor.
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10—Orville Simpson Double Deck Rotex Sifters, 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 5".

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

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EVAPORATORS

2—Nickel Clad Single Effect Evaporators, 250 sq. ft. & 400 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak Double Effect, Vertical Long Tube, total 588 sq. ft., Stainless Steel.
1—Struthers Wells Vertical Calandria, 625 sq. ft., T347 Stainless Steel.
1—Stokes Double Effect, T316 Stainless Steel, 150 sq ft. U-tubes. each effect.
1—500 gal. T316 Stainless Steel Pot with 145 sq. ft. U-tube bundle.
1—Stokes 150 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Still.
2—6' dia. Stainless Steel coil type Vacuum Pans—Milk type.
1—Ozark-Mahoning Submerged Combustion Evaporator, T316 Stainless Steel; 2,800,000 BTU/Hr.

DRYERS—DOUBLE DRUM

1—American 36" x 84"—VACUUM.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120"—Atm.
2—Buflovak 42" x 100"—Atm.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52"—Atm.
1—B & C 24" x 60"—Atm.
1—Witteman 22" x 38"—Atm.

DRYERS—VACUUM SHELF

1—Devine #23, 13 Shelf, 59" x 78".
2—Devine #17, 6 shelf, 39" x 59", UNUSED.
2—Andersen 6 Shelf, 36" x 72"—STAINLESS STEEL.

DRYERS—ROTARY HOT AIR

1—9' D x 30' L—St. St. lined.
1—3'D x 15'L—Everdur Shell.
1—3'D x 24'L—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 32'L—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 40'L—Steel.

DRYERS—ROTARY STEAM TUBE

1—Hardinge 4'D x 30'L.
1—Louisville 6'D x 30'L.
1—Louisville 6' D x 40' L.
1—Louisville 6'D x 50'L.

DRYERS—MISCEL.

1—Spray Dryer, Stainless Steel 19'D x 20' H with furnace, oil burner, blowers, duct, etc. (Building available for lease, Camden, N. J.)
1—Gemco Stainless Steel Jacketed Conical Dryer-Blender 54" dia., 15 cu. ft. work. cap.
1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum, 3' D x 15' L, steel, jacketed.
1—Rotary 2'D x 3'L Stainless Jacketed Atm. Dryer.
1—P & S Atm. Tray Dryer, 100 cu. ft cap., steam coil heated.
2—Buffalo 32" dia. x 90" Single Drum Flakers or Chill Rolls.

DEWATERERS

1—Davenport 2A Press, 7½ HP.
5—Louisville 36" 8-Roll Presses.
1—Louisville 24" 8-Roll Press.

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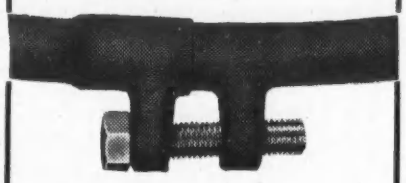
EXTRA SAFETY ICC-17H for Users of DRUMS



Tests have shown that in the majority of cases failure of 17H drums to meet the drop test is due to leakage at the small gap between the ends of the locking rings.

We have developed and are now able to supply an overlapping ring which eliminates this gap. It will pay you to specify DRUM PARTS OVERLAPPING RING on your orders for 17H drums, **Samples on request.**

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DRYERS AND KILNS
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 6 & 10 disc Filters 12¼" dia.

KETTLES AND TANKS
3—100 gal. Stainless Clad Jack. Kettles.
Pfaudler 200 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. CI Vac. Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #2TH, #4 & Bantam, Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Bauer 24" Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ HP Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Day Jumbo, 700 gals., Mixer.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins, 50 & 100, gal. Jack. Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Colton ½" & 1" single punch & rotary Tablet Machines & other sizes.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
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Boilers—Gas & Oil, conveyors & Elev.
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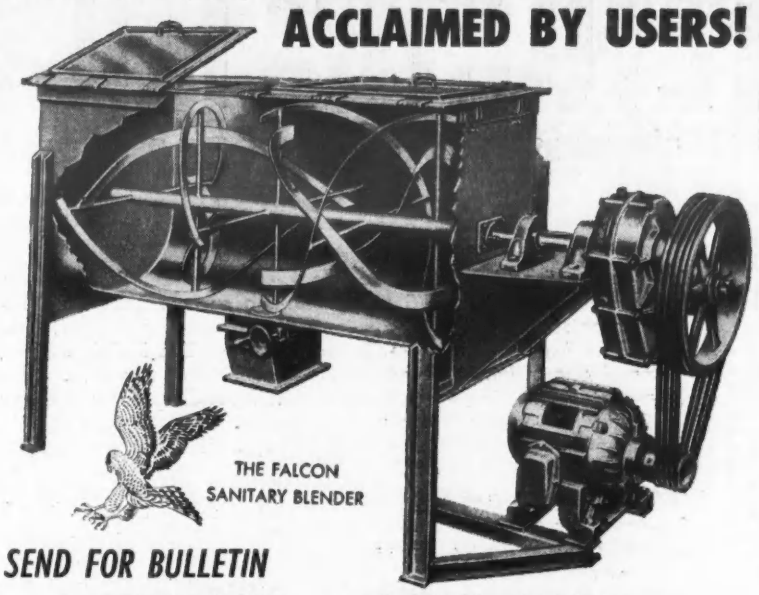

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Mojonnier Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan; 6' x 12' with S.S. Condenser Coil.
Four Stainless Steel Horizontal Tanks; 6' x 34'; 7000 gal. Dished Heads.
Blaw Knox Stainless Steel Resin Still or Autoclave; 7'6" x 7'6"; Jacketed.
Two Stainless Steel 5000 gal. Pressure Tanks; 10' x 6' with Agitators.
A. O. Smith Type 347 Stainless Autoclave; 1500 lb. ASME; 1200 gal. Agitated.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 1700 gal. 300 PSI ASME; 50" x 17'4".
Western Precipitation Holo-Flight Desolventizer or Chlorophyll Extractor.
2 Plastic Extruders Royle No. 3 and NRM 2½" Screw-Oil Heated-Controls.
Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses; RB2; BB2; RD3; DDS2; Colton No. 10-35.
Baker Perkins (W. & P.) Heavy Duty Double Arm Jktd. Mixers to 300 gal. sizes.
J. H. Day Cincinnattus 1000 gal. Stainless Steel Mixer; Jktd., 75 HP motor.
Readco 750 gal. Double Sigma Arms Jacketed Mixer with Vac. Bowl; 200 HP.
Werber & Pfleiderer 1200 gal. Universal Mixer; Sigma Arms; Jktd., 150 HP.
Bird Continuous Conical Bowl Centrifugals; 18" x 28" and 36" x 50" Compl.
A. T. & M. 26" Stainless Steel under driven Centrifuge; perforate basket.
Tolhurst 40" Rubber Covered Suspended Centrifugals with Monel Plows.
Sharples H2 Nozzlejector with 15 HP Explosion Proof Motor; 1000 GPM.
Sharples C27 Super D Hydrator; Type 316 Stainless; 30 HP Expl. Motor.
8 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers or Condensers up to 1000 sq. ft. surface.
Barnstead Stainless Steel Steam Heated Water Still; 100 gals. pr hr.
Stainless Steel Vacuum Still; 755 gal. 4'6" x 6'; coil heated.
Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Still; 425 gal.; 56" x 50".
Aluminum Bubble Cap Column 60 Plates; 27½" dia. x 36'; 11 Sections.
Double Drum Dryers with Accessories; 28" x 60"; 32" x 72" and 42" x 100".
Raymond 2 Stage Flash Drying Installation in Type 316 Stainless Steel.
Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Counter Current Atmospheric Dryer; 5' x 26'; S.S.
Squier Stainless Clad Rotary Atmospheric Dryer; 30" x 20'; Hexagon.
Stokes Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 34" x 10' Model 59 AB; accessories.
American Two Door Jacketed Sterilizers; all sizes up to 36" x 42" x 84".
Rotary Cutters by Abbe, Ball & Jewell, from Lab. Size to Size No. 1-15 HP.
Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam size in Stainless up to No. 4 Model.
Raymond, Williams, Gruendler, Hammer Mills for heavy duty; all purposes.
Fitzpatrick Model K 7 Comminutating Mill in Stainless with 20 HP motor.
Patterson Buhrstone Lined Model D Pebble Mills; 6' x 5' and 6' x 8'.
International Porcelain Lined X24 Pebble Mills with 50 HP Gear Motors.
Gates Tube Mills 5' x 22' with manganese steel liners.
Hardinge Conical Ball or Pebble Mill; 10" x 36"; Silica Block Lining.

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1—Process Engineers Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Continuous Crystallizer, 2'6" x 9'6", 350 gal. cap., complete with 10 HP drive and motor.

3—Robinson Type 316 Stainless Steel Sigma Type, Jacketed, Heavy Duty Continuous Mixers, 400 gal. cap., complete with 60 HP drive and motor.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Granulator, #43A.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Dispersion Mixer, 100 gal. cap., 60 HP motor.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

1—Louisville Experimental Rotary Dryer, 12" x 7'6".

2—Ruggles Coles Rotary Dryers, 4' x 20' and 4' x 30'.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 4'6" x 36'6".

8—Stokes Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 and 4 shelves.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 42" x 120".

1—F. L. Smidth Rotary Kiln, 8'2" x 132', complete.

1—Rotary Kiln, 2' x 14', complete.

2—Impco Rotary Vacuum Filters, 5' x 4', with vari-speed motor, drive and vacuum pumps, complete.

1—Sparkler Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 14S8.

2—Niagara Stainless Steel Filters, Models 510-38 and 26-60-4.

1—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter, Model 24" x 38".

1—Sweetland #7 Filter with 20 steel leaves.

1—Leader Stainless Steel Jacketed Ribbon Blender, size 2'6" x 8'6", 300 gal., with 15 HP motor and drive.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactor, complete with drive and Anchor-type Agitator, 250 gals.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined, Series R Jacketed Kettle, 500 gals.

2—Steel Vertical Rubber-Lined Storage Tanks, 1000 gals. ea. NEW.

1—Chicago Bridge and Iron Works Steel Pressure Tank, 18,000 gal. 80# W.P., ASME Code.

1—Combustion Engineers Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 1600 gal., complete with Agitator and Drive. W.P. Jacket 150#, W.P. Shell: 600#, ASME Code.

1—Baker Perkins Ter Meer, Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifugal, Model HS 24".

1—AT&M Link Suspended Type Centrifuge with 28" Stainless Steel Perforate Basket.

2—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifuges, Model #D-2.

1—E. B. Badger Steel Bubble Cap Column, 24" x 24', with 15 trays.

1—E. B. Badger Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 3' x 7', with 10 trays.

1—Vulcan Type 316 Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 3' x 31', with 30 trays.

5—Davis Engr. Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 120 sq. ft. ea. NEW.

5—Davis Engr. Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 200 sq. ft. ea. NEW.

1—Ingersoll Rand Air Compressor, Type PRE-2 with 300 HP motor.

2—Howe 40 cu. ft. Rubber-Covered Ribbon Blender. NEW.

15—Bump Pumps, Model 30, Type 316 Stainless Steel. NEW.

2—Readco Type 316 Stainless Steel Ribbon Blenders, 285 cu. ft., 2120 gal. capacity, with 30 HP motor and drive.

2—Cyclone Collectors, 40" with 12" motorized Star Valves.

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UNION, NEW JERSEY — Est. 1886 — MUrdock 6-4900

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1—Stainless Tank ±430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Sperry Filter Press 42" open del., 40-plates, 41-frames.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-8.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6" - 15' lg.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 6" Hammer Mill, like new
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—±316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Pattersen Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Pattersen Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
2—Steel Tanks 90,000 gals. ea. vert. welded const.
2—Ball & Jewell ±2 Cutters with 75 H.P Motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 9x16.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—±10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60" with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 83-S-9.
3—4'x8' Shaker Screens.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, elsd. del., 39-pl. 40-fr.

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W&P 100 gal. SS Sigma Mixer, 20 HP exp.mtr.
New Pfaudler 1000 gal. Hastelloy Kettle.
AT&M 36" SS Cent. with 15 HP motor.
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New Pfaudler 3'x6' Glass Reactor.
Pfaudler 125 gal. SS Reactor, Jktd. & Agtd.
2 W & P Jktd. Mixer, 15 gal., 15 HP.
3 Read 18"x48" Vibrating Sifters.
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Link Belt SS Rotary Dryer, 5'x20'.

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24" x 20' Swenson Crystallizers (3).

6'4" x 50' Column 28 Trays 150 psi at 500°F. NEW.

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502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer with oil burner blowers, controls and feed bin.

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- Jeffrey Vib. Tubular S.S. Conveyors, 15' (4)
- Jeffrey Vib. Tubular S.S. Conveyors, 9' (4)
- Jeffrey Feeder-Spreaders 12" x 30", FO-3 (8)
- Williams Roller Mill, 3 roller Hi-side
- Micro 2-TH Pulverizer, 15 HP motor
- Baker-Perkins Sigma Mixer, 20 cu ft 30 HP
- Lapp S.S. Pulsafeeder, dbl unit 1½" IPS
- Komarek-Greaves 15 TPH Briquetting Press
- A T & M 42" Centrifuge, S.S. perf basket
- Charlotte Model 20 Colloid Mill, 20 HP
- Tyler 4' x 5' Single Deck Hummers, S.S. (3)
- Raymond ±1 Auto. Pulverizer, dbl Whizzer
- Syntron Spiral Vib. Elevators, S.S. (14)
- Niagara Filters, Model 510-28 S.S. leaves
- Buflovak 2 Drum Dryer, 42" x 90" complete
- Link-Belt Dryer, Roto-Louvre, size 207-10
- Link-Belt Dryer, Roto-Louvre, size 310-16
- Oliver 1' x 1' Rotary S.S. cont. Filter
- Oliver 3' x 2' Rotary Vacuum Filters (2)
- Oliver 6' x 6' Rot. Cont. Vac. Filters (3)
- Louisville 42" x 15' Long Rotary Kiln
- Lightnin-Side-Entering Agitators, 25 HP (8)
- Abbe Dispersal Mixer, Stain. cont. 12" x 14"
- Lee 250 gal S.S. Kettles, 90± W.P. (3)
- Groen 60 gal Model RA Agitated Kettles (2)
- Sweco 48" Screens, Steel contact, comp. (4)

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1—Mikro atomizer ±5.

2—Fitzpatrick comminuters models D & K.

1—Baker-Perkins, jktd, 2¼ gal., sigma mixer.

1—Abbe-Lenart 55 gal., jktd, disp. mixer.
1—Stokes Freeze dryer model 138-B.

1—Buflovak 24 x 48", EBL drum vac dryer.

1—Fowler 9 spout, rotary filler, PTS, QTS, GALS.

1—Sharples super hydrator, 20 HP.

1—Stokes rotary vacuum dryer ±59-A.

2—Alsop 12" disc filters.

1—Sweetland ±11—642 sq. ft. filter.

1—Kilby ±12—695 sq. ft. filter.

3—Proportioneers fab filters, 73 sq. ft. area in each.

8—Autoclaves, agitated, 100 gal., 500 PSI.

6—Stainless tanks, 800, 1200, 2000, 3300, 7000, 3500 gal.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
52 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
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1—Stokes Micro Vac. Pump, 115 cfm.
2—Stainless Tanks, 300 gallons.
1—72" Stainless Bubble Cap Column.
2—Porter, 40 gal. Pony Mixers, stainless steel.
3—Day #71 Roball Sifters, stainless steel.
4—Day #31 & 32 Roball Sifters.
2—Gemco 500# Conical Blenders, copper shell.
5—Stokes "RB2", "BB2" & "DD2" Rotary Tablet Machines.
2—Stokes "R" single punch Tablet Machines.
2—Fitzpatrick Model "D" Comminuting Machines, S.S.
1—Day 350 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer, stainless steel.
1—Fletcher 48" Centrifugal, stainless steel.
2—Devine #28 Vacuum Shelf Dryers.

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For Sale: 42" x 120" atmospheric double drum Dryer; 93 sq. ft. S.S. Heat Exchanger ASME; Three S.S sanitary Heat Exchangers to 150 sq. ft.; 1,100 gal. and 1,250 gal. S.S. Tanks; 50 gal. double Naben jacketed Baker-Perkins Mixer; 1,850 gal. and 3,000 gal. S.S. Truck Tanks on trailers. Best Equipment Company, 1737 Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

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Processing Facilities and equipment available for edible and pharmaceutical grade products—all sanitary stainless and glass lines equipment. Job lot or continuous processing with quality control and technically trained supervision. Pressure reacting, vacuum evaporation and concentrating, spray drying, screening, filling. Up-State New York location. OPD 421.

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Oil Blending plant, mixing kettles, storage tanks. Metropolitan area. All transportation facilities. Heavy industrial area. 9500-17000 sq. ft. OPD 422.

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Buyers' Jamboree: Chemicals at below cost prices. 1,800 lbs. Thiourea Dioxide; 5,000 lbs. Dianisidine Blue; Potassium Bicarbonate USP; 2,000 lbs. N-Hexanol; 1,300 lbs. Soybean Oil Mono-diglyceride. All high quality—all low priced. Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence St., Flushing 54, N. Y. INdependence 1-4100.

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POSITIONS OFFERED

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DDT, 75,020 gals., inv. 9, Aug. 30, Navy Purchasing Office, Naval Supply Activities, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Methyl ethyl ketone, 53,272 gals., inv. 43, Aug. 20, Navy Purchasing Office, Officer in Charge, Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va.

Methyl isobutyl ketone, 29,725 gals., Navy Purchasing Office, Officer in Charge, Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va.

Nitric acid, 120 bots., inv. 251, Aug. 28, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Paint, 200 gals. enamel, etc., inv. CIVENG-15, Aug. 27, Corps of Engnrs., Memphis, Tenn.; 6,808 gals. syn. enamel, inv. 287, Sept. 3, 12,950 gals. interior paint, small business only, inv. 320, Aug. 30, 2,018 pails heat resisting paint, inv. 283, Aug. 28, 5,752 gals. rust inhibiting enamel, inv. 285, Aug. 30, 12,850 gals. syn. enamel, inv. 260, small business only. Aug. 29, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Silver nitrate, 432 lbs., inv. 251, Aug. 28, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium metasilicate, 85,900 lbs., pentahydrate, inv. 251, Aug. 28, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium sulfite, 138,900 lbs., anhyd., inv. 251, Aug. 28, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Tannic acid, 39,900 lbs., inv. 251, Aug. 28, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

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MILLS, PEBBLE—18 x 24, 24 x 24, 30 x 24, 30 x 24 one piece jar, 40 x 48, 60 x 48 (new lining, new 7½ HP gearmotor), 72 x 60 porcelain, 6 x 9 Buhrstone.

MILLS, HARDINGE, CONICAL—4½ x 16, 7 x 22, 7 x 48 Buhrstone lined w/motor drives.

PULVERIZERS—Lab — bronze Raymond, M20 Quaker City (7½ HP) new, Mikro 2SI (10 HP), Williams AKB (25 HP), Jeffrey 36 x 42 (125 HP).

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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 37

Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials, gram 215.00 • —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity, gram 175.00 • —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo 247.00 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 • —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 • —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton 80.00 • —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton 75.00 • —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal. 11.25 • —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 • .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .20 • —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 • 10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns lb. 4.50 • 7.50
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .27 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 • —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton 27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 5.50 • —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 • —
Chicago, dist. gal. .34 • —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½ • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 • —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ • —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .34 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .34 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .34 • —
Xylenol cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 • —
Cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 • —
45-47°C., m.p., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .212 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 • —
b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 • —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 • —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara, yara, cns. lb. 2.15 2.60
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd. lb. .27 • —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .6 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 • —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. 18 • —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb 40 42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 19.00 25.00
Bourbon, extra, bots lb. 28.00 40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins, oz. 3.75 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 • —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .40 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .43 • —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 • —
Tech., dms., works lb. .29½- .29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 • —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 • —
Precip., powd., dms. lb. .26 • —
Soln., 50% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.20 • —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 • —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 • —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 • —
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .53 • —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .57 • —
Zinc dust., coml., bbls., c.l., works lb. .1360- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 • .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .34 • —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 • —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .10½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 • —
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 • —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅞- —
leaded, 35%, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .43 • .44
NF, powd., dms. lb. .46 • .53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 • —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 • —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 • .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
USP, gran., dms., lb. .26 • —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 • —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 • —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 • —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 • —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 • —
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 • —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .48 • —
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 • —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 • —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 • —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

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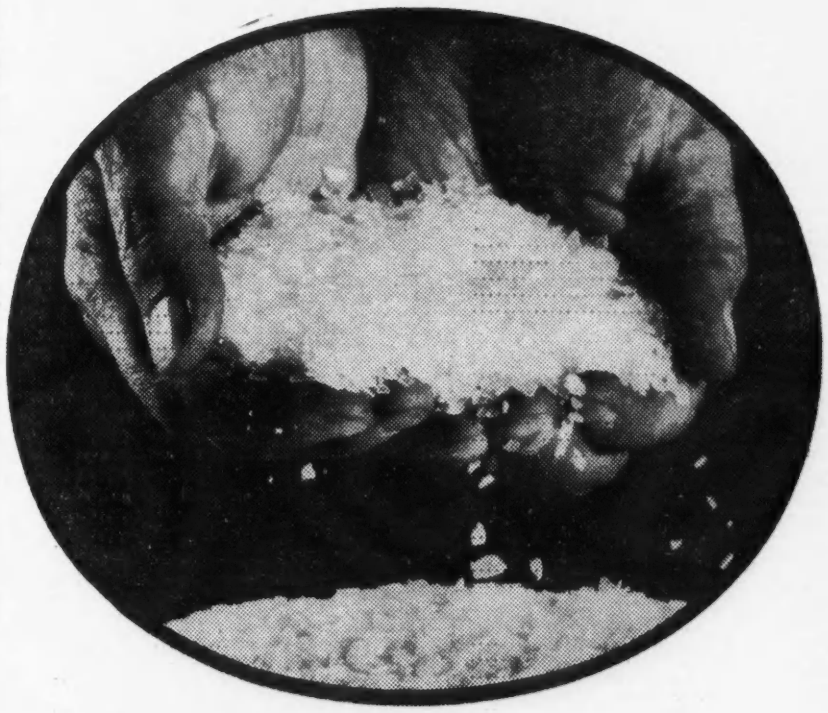

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